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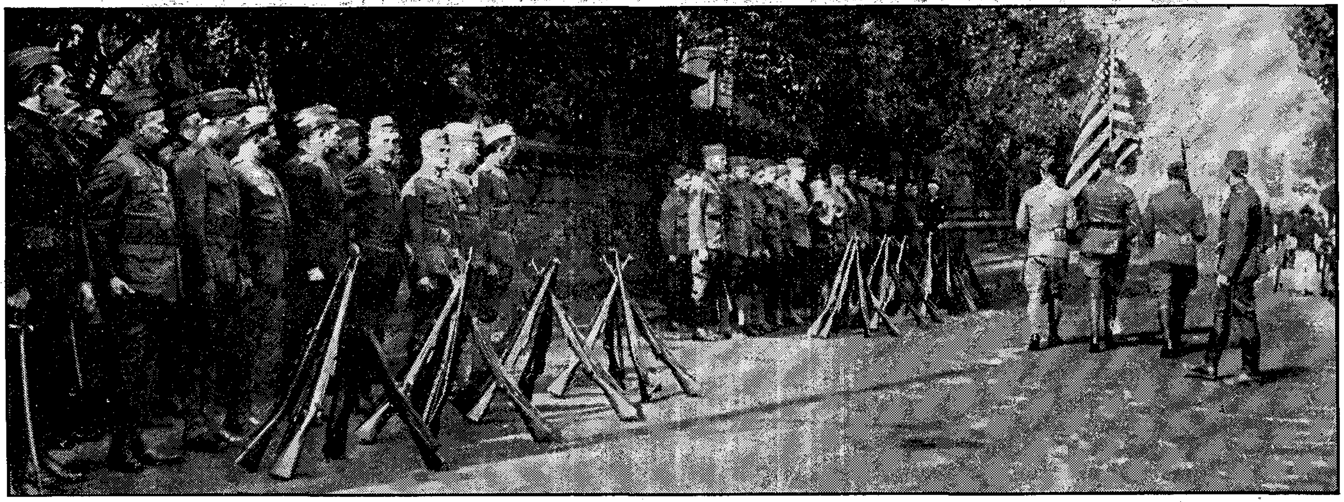
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCII, No. 6 New York, February 5, 1927 Whole Number 1920

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)



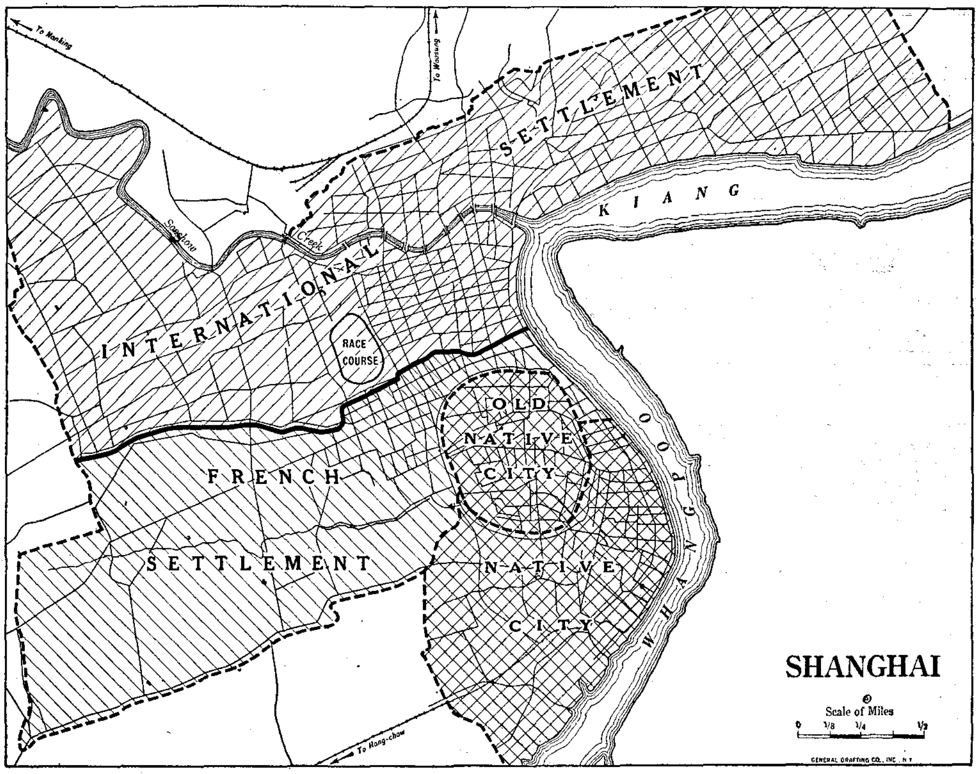
Acme News Picture

AMERICANS ON GUARD IN SHANGHAI AFTER MOBS STORMED THE BRITISH CONCESSION IN HANKOW

WHAT WE MUST DO ABOUT CHINA

AS THE SLEEPING CHINESE GIANT rises broad awake from age-long slumbers, the United States, it is being declared on every hand, must shape a new Oriental program. The old methods of handling China have become archaic, for, as the Boston *Globe* puts it, "a nation with 62,000,000 men of military age, a triumphant revolutionary movement holding most of the country, ten years of military schooling in arms through civil war, and a population exceeding that of the United States, England, France, Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey added together, has made up its mind to fling off foreign dictation." What we of this generation are watching in the East, says *The Nation*, is "another of those great uprisings of humanity which dot the endless struggle toward human freedom." At all events, the great Powers of the Western World, led by the United States, are inclined to concede that the day of forced treaties and spheres of influence is over; that, in the words of the Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "ancient China has passed; there is no question that the time is approaching when the Chinese, however inefficient, must be accepted as equals among the peoples of the world, and the long process of cultivating the friendship of a race inexperienced in Western methods must begin." There is widespread editorial agreement that China is wide-awake, and to-day the Rooseveltian use of the word "Chinafied" as meaning ultra-pacifistic and submissive would seem to be sadly out of date.

The sensational happenings of the weeks just passed have provoked strange echoes in diplomatic, naval, and military headquarters in the capitals of the world. Our Western statesmen have found themselves compelled at the same time to frame a permanent new diplomatic policy, and to meet a sudden emergency. Our readers will remember that the arrival of the victorious Cantonese armies at the Yangtze was marked last year by the siege and capture of Wuchang, which became their new capital, and early in January by rioting in Hankow, the industrial city across the river. The dispatches told how mobs of coolies were held back from the British concession by a little guard of marines who nevertheless obeyed their orders not to shoot. Before the disturbances died down, there was much looting, burning, and other property destruction. Then the world saw signs of a revolution in British foreign policy, when the policing of the concession was voluntarily yielded to the Cantonese, and when about the same time there was published the British circular note announcing a more sympathetic attitude toward the Chinese Nationalists and their demands. But the mob peril was recognized. There were serious, tho happily not sanguinary, outbreaks at Kiu Kiang on the Yangtze, and at Foochow on the coast. Warnings went out to foreigners in the interior to come to the seaport cities for safety. The Admiral commanding the American Pacific fleet hastened from Manila to Shanghai. The British Government started a number of war-ships and some 20,000 fighting men on the way to the Chinese city. The spotlight was focused on Shanghai, "the Paris of the East," a city said to collect 40 per cent. of China's import duties, with foreign property worth a billion dollars, with a self-governing foreign community of some 40,000 souls (including 4,000 Americans) surrounded by hundreds of thousands of Chinese. Shanghai is the next goal of the Cantonese armies. No one knows what will happen when and if the defending Army under Marshal Sun is defeated, or if an insurrection breaks out in the city. Hence the barbed-wire barricades, the drilling of volunteers, the landing of soldiers and marines, and the gathering of gunboats and cruisers in the river. As far as the Shanghai situation goes, our own Government is pledged to defend American lives and property, and our naval forces are there and ready.


To Nanking
To Woosung
INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT
KIANG
Soochow Creek
RACE COURSE
OLD NATIVE CITY
FRENCH SETTLEMENT
NATIVE CITY
WHANGPOO
SHANGHAI
Scale of Miles
0 1/8 1/4 1/2
To Hang-chow
GENERAL DRAFTING CO., INC. N.Y.

Specially drawn for The Literary Digest

NATIVE AND FOREIGN SECTIONS OF SHANGHAI

This particular emergency action of the Government meets with unanimous press approval. But during these weeks an insistent demand has been voiced for a restating of the Government's Chinese policy. This demand has been met in two ways, by a resolution introduced in our House of Representatives, and by a formal statement by our Secretary of State. On January 24 Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced a resolution, said by correspondents to represent the prevailing opinion in both Houses, which declares that "general experience has demonstrated the impossibility of obtaining adequate concerted action upon the part of Powers whose interests are not identical," and that "the United States should now free itself from entangling relations with other Powers whose interests and policies are not identical with those of the United States," and requests the President—

"Forthwith to enter into negotiations with the duly accredited agents of the Government of China, authorized to speak for the entire people of China, with a view to the negotiation and the drafting of a treaty or of treaties between the United States of America and the Republic of China which shall take the place of the treaties now in force between the two countries, which provide for the exercise in China of American extraterritorial or jurisdictional rights, or limit her full autonomy with reference to the levying of customs dues or other taxes, or of such other treaty provisions as may be found to be unequal, or non-reciprocal in character, to the end that henceforth the treaty relations between the two countries shall be upon a wholly equal and reciprocal basis."

A new chapter of Chinese history was written, remarks one of the Washington correspondents, when Secretary Kellogg issued his statement of Chinese policy on January 26. The Secretary of State said in part:

"The United States is prepared to enter into negotiations with any Government of China, or delegates who can represent or speak for China, not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty, but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy to China.

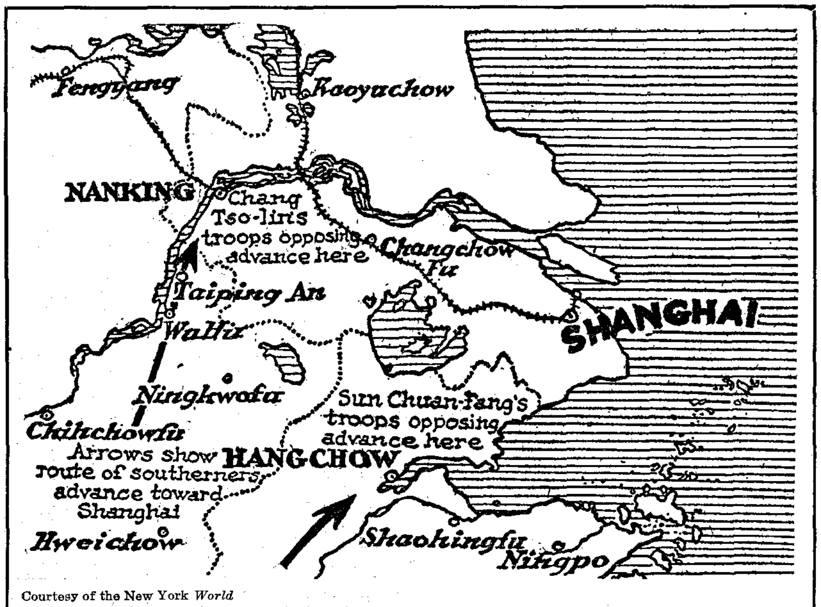
"The United States is prepared to put into force the recommendations of the extraterritoriality commission, which can be put into force without a treaty, at once, and to negotiate the release of extraterritorial rights as soon as China is prepared to provide protection by law and, through her courts, to American citizens, their rights and property.

"The Government of the United States is ready now to continue the negotiations on the entire subject of the tariff and extraterritoriality, or to take up negotiations on behalf of the United States alone. The only question is with whom it shall negotiate.

"The Government of the United States has watched with sympathetic interest the nationalistic awakening of China, and welcomes every advance made by the Chinese people toward reorganizing their system of government. The Government of the United States expects, however, that the people of China and their leaders will recognize the rights of American citizens in China to protection for life and property during the period conflict, for which they are not responsible. It is with the possible necessity for this in view that American naval forces are now in Chinese waters.

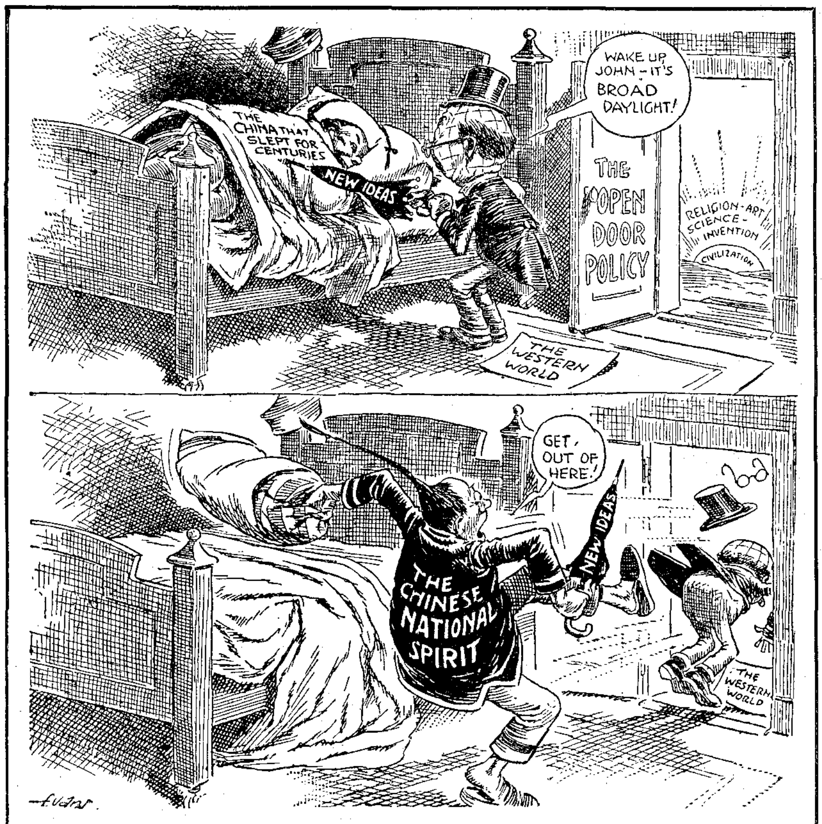
"This Government wishes to deal with China in a most liberal spirit. It holds no concessions in China, and has never manifested any imperialistic attitude toward that country. It desires, however, that its citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of the other Powers to reside in China and to pursue their legitimate occupations without special privileges, monopolies, or spheres of special interest or influence."

The idea of the Porter resolution that the United States should go ahead on its own to cancel the old treaties and make a new deal with China on a basis of equality meets with emphatic press approval. To carry this idea into effect, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "will be an act of substantial justice, carrying


Fengyang
Kaoyachow
NANKING
Chang Tso-lin's troops opposing advance here
Changchow Fu
Taiping An
Wahu
Ningkwofu
Chihchowfu
Sun Chuan-fang's troops opposing advance here
HANGCHOW
SHANGHAI
Arrows show route of southerners advance toward Shanghai
Hweichow
Shaohingfu
Ningpo

Courtesy of the New York *World*

ADVANCE OF THE CANTONESE ON SHANGHAI


THE CHINA THAT SLEPT FOR CENTURIES
NEW IDEAS
WAKE UP JOHN - IT'S BROAD DAYLIGHT!
THE OPEN DOOR POLICY
RELIGION - ART - SCIENCE - INVENTION
CIVILIZATION
THE WESTERN WORLD
GET OUT OF HERE!
NEW IDEAS
THE CHINESE NATIONAL SPIRIT
THE WESTERN WORLD
Evans

WHAT WE GET FOR OUR TROUBLE
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

out the policies and professions to which we have long been committed." The policy is sound, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It is a "sane solution," in the opinion of the Troy *Record*. The Baltimore *Sun* feels quite certain "that such a move would meet no opposition from the vast majority of Americans." The Washington *Post* repeatedly calls for immediate action. So do the Scripps-Howard papers, and the New York *World* remarks:

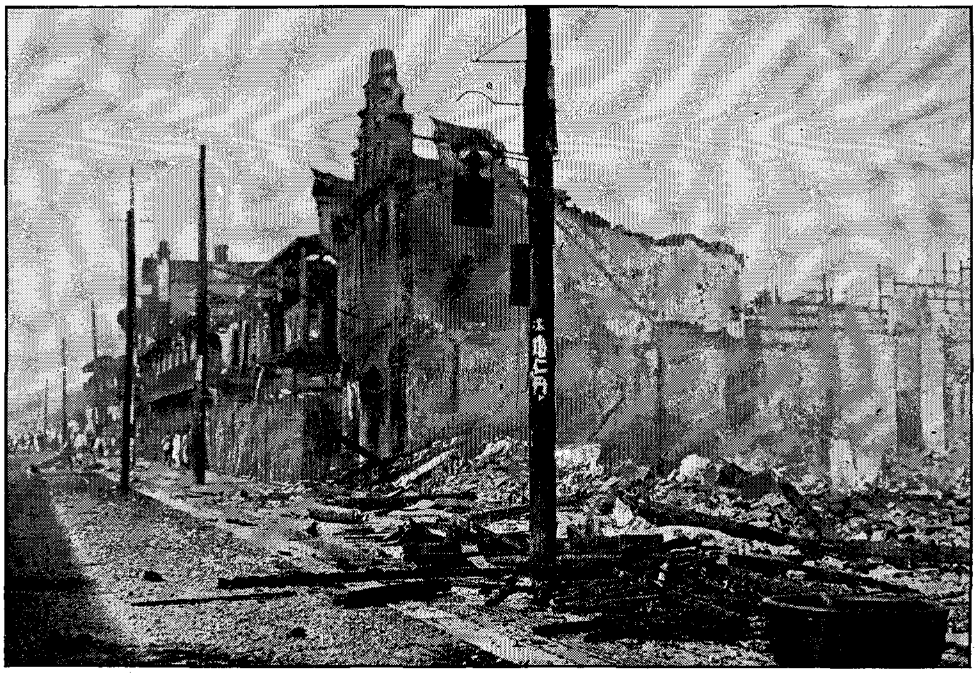
> "Passage of such a resolution two years ago would have gone far to force the hand of other Powers and to allay antiforeign sentiment in China. It is too late now to lament what was not done at the right moment. But it is not too late to urge the passage of the Porter resolution. It would not avert the danger of mob violence in Chinese cities, but it would strengthen the authority of responsible men in China, present China with a real alternative to reliance on armed force, and stand as the most notable example of fair dealing by the West to the East in our own generation."

But whom are we going to make a treaty with, the Minneapolis *Tribune* wonders, and it wants us to be quite sure that we do not need to act in concert with other Powers for the protection of lives and property "before we undertake to go it entirely alone in China." The Minnesota paper is inclined to believe that China would be better off if it were a part of the British Empire, with the British "enforcing order and achieving some sort of stability." With the Chinese ruling themselves, we are told, the country "is a menace to the peace of the world." Of course, writes Henry Kittredge Norton in a special article in the New York *Herald Tribune*, there may be two Governments, but while Peking and Canton "may be embattled against each other, they agree absolutely on the question of the abolition of foreign rights." Mr. Norton believes "it would be quite possible to take up treaty negotiations with agents duly accredited by both, and there are a number of Chinese leaders in a position to secure such credentials." In the meantime the contestants could fight it out among themselves as to which party would have the power to "put the new agreements into effect." The writer for the New York paper is imprest by the statement of Foreign Minister Chen, of Canton, that his Government "will settle the specific foreign issues involved in the recovery of China's full independence along the lines which, while asserting and enforcing Chinese authority and preserving vital national interests, will not disregard the right and justice due to foreigners." And so Mr. Norton concludes that "with the attitude embodied in the Porter resolution" these words "make a bridge for successful negotiations between the United States and the new China."

In a recent statement sent out by the Nationalist Government from Hankow occur these significant sentences:

> "Liberation of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism need not necessarily involve any armed conflict between Chinese nationalism and foreign Powers. For this reason the Nationalist Government prefers to have all questions outstanding between nationalist China and foreign Powers settled by negotiation."

Neither of the chief Chinese factions, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, has made any overtures to the United States. But each, according to this authority, would resent negotiations in which it had no part. To meet this situation, continues the *Evening Post* correspondent, our State Department has said "that it is prepared to negotiate with both the Peking and the Cantonese governments to revise the present treaties" with China.



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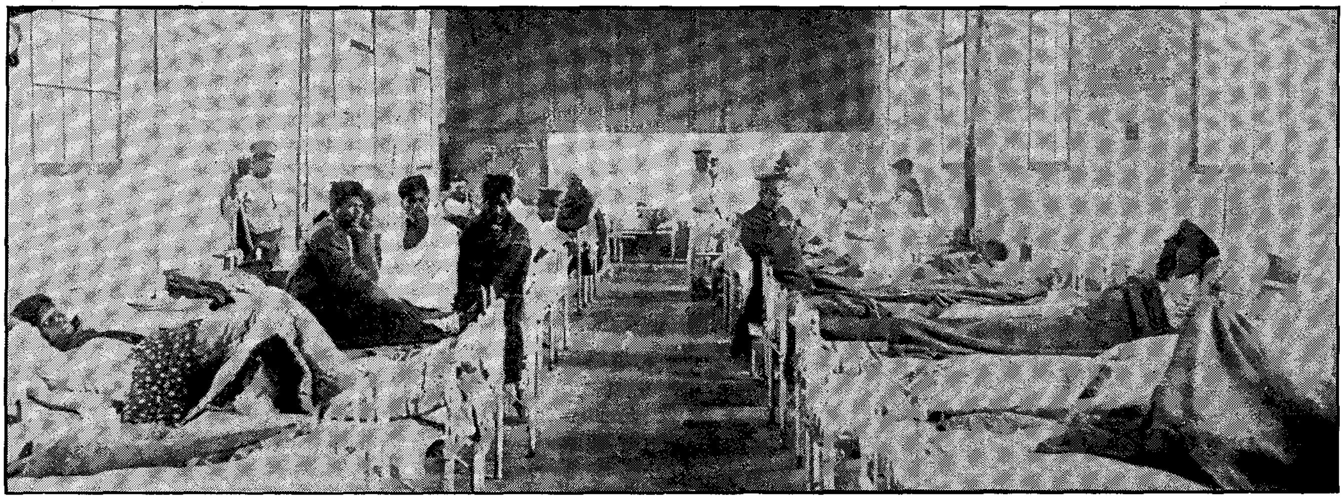
RUINS IN THE BRITISH CONCESSION AT HANKOW AFTER THE CHINESE RIOTS



International Newsreel photograph

THE ARBITRAMENT OF WAR—OR THE ARBITRATION OF PEACE?

Scene in a Mexican war hospital after a recent revolutionary battle.

THE DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION WITH MEXICO

AFTER A PERIOD OF OMINOUS TENSION which raised in the minds of many observers even the dread specter of war, the strain of our long-drawn-out controversy with Mexico over the alleged violation of American rights by her land and petroleum laws seems eased, for a time at least, by the magic word arbitration. In the three weeks that have passed since Senator Borah suggested this solution, the reaction in both countries has been dramatic and significant. President Calles has announced that his Government is ready to accept "in principle" arbitration of Mexico's difficulties with the United States, and Mexican papers have applauded his attitude; hundreds of American college presidents, clergymen, labor leaders, and other prominent citizens, have signed petitions urging our Government to offer or accept arbitration; the bulk of our press has earnestly seconded these appeals; the United States Senate has passed, without a dissenting vote, a resolution in favor of this course; and Secretary of State Kellogg, while insisting that "there has been absolutely no change in our policy," has "welcomed" the Senate's action. "The Official Spokesman of the White House," however, has exprest himself rather non-committally on the subject, explaining that if the American people fully realized that the issue is whether property legally owned by American citizens in Mexico is to be confiscated, they would uphold the attitude of the American Government.

The Senate's arbitration resolution, introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, the minority leader, and passed unanimously on January 25, recognizes and reaffirms "the duty of this Government to protect the lives and property of its nationals in foreign countries," but declares it to be "sound policy," nevertheless, "to submit to arbitration, or to some impartial tribunal empowered to apply the principles of international law, the diplomatic controversies with Mexico relating to the alleged retroactive and confiscatory provisions of the petroleum and alien-land ownership statutes" asserted by Mexico to have been enacted under the Mexican Constitution of 1917.

There are now, we are told, between 12,000 and 13,000 American citizens in Mexico, while American investments in that country aggregate $1,500,000,000. How some of these investments are menaced, and why the need for arbitration has arisen, is explained in the following Washington dispatch from Mark Sullivan to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "Throughout all Mexico's history, up to 1884, oil and other subsoil under Mexican land was the property of the Government and not of the landholder. In 1884 a régime of big property holders in Mexico, typified by the late President Diaz, changed the old system and enacted that oil and minerals 'are the exclusive property of the owner of the land, who may therefore develop and enjoy them.'
>
> "The intention of that law was to attract private corporations to exploit Mexico's mineral riches. Under that law, which was in effect from 1884 to 1917, many American individuals and corporations bought Mexican mineral lands. Then in 1917 came a revolution by the people against the ownership of practically all the land of the country in immense holdings by a few. The purpose of the revolution was 'to secure for the great masses of Mexican people better social and economic conditions.'
>
> "In the course of this revolution the new régime went back to the traditional Mexican system and enacted that 'in the nation is vested direct ownership of all minerals.' Those words give rise to what must now be arbitrated. Many Americans had acquired mineral land under the former law. In most cases they had acquired it by legitimate purchase. By the law existing when they bought the land, they acquired what Americans call a 'fee-simple title in perpetuity' to the oil and minerals.
>
> "The Mexican Government now proposes that these Americans shall surrender their fee-simple titles and shall accept instead a lease for fifty years with a qualified renewal privilege for thirty years further. The difference between a fee simple and a fifty-year lease constitutes the taking of property for which the American Government insists that its citizens be compensated.
>
> "As a practical matter, while the principle is vital, the money difference is slight. Few owners of oil-fields attach much value to what oil may remain after fifty years. Altho the aggregate of American holdings in Mexico is great, the aggregate of compensation to be paid by Mexico did not alarm that Government. This constitutes the heart of the subject-matter for the proposed arbitration, tho there are some other related differences, including a demand that corporations attempting to become future owners of land should first become in a legal sense citizens of Mexico."

A possible result, if we do not arbitrate, some observers predict, may be a war between this country and Mexico. Others, less pessimistic, foresee a withdrawal of our recognition of the Calles Government, a lifting of our embargo against the shipment of arms to Mexican revolutionists, and a consequent increase of bloodshed and violence south of the Rio Grande. Still others argue that we have so persistently preached arbitration to other nations, that we shall incur a suspicion of hypocrisy, if we do not avail ourselves of it in this case.

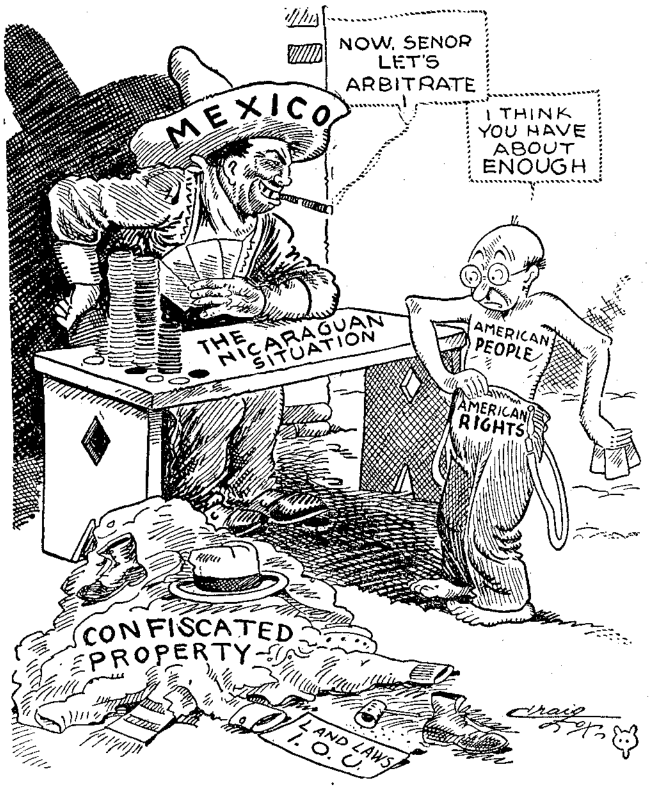
"We believe that the pending issues which concern property rights and the interpretation of international agreements can and ought to be arbitrated," says a petition signed by 400 leaders in education, religion and civic affairs, from more than forty States. Another manifesto, signed by 100 professors of international law and political science in thirty-five American universities, urges arbitration without delay, before popular feeling in the two countries is dangerously aroused; and it calls attention to the arbitration provisions of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty between this country and Mexico, and to the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, to which both Governments are signatories. The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches also strongly urges arbitration, as does *The American Federationist*, official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are pledged by two covenants to arbitrate with Mexico the question that has arisen between the two nations," declares the Boston *Globe*. "This," says the Newark *News*, "is our opportunity to practise what we preach." If our case against Mexico is as strong as we believe it to be, we have no reason to fear the outcome of arbitration, argues the New York *Evening World*, which is convinced that the Robinson resolution "expresses the views of the masses of the American people." "Arbitration offers the fairest and safest path out of the difficulty," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* is sure that "the American people prefer arbitration to hostilities." Among other papers that join in the call for arbitration are the New York *Times*, *World* and *Evening Post*, Syracuse *Herald*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Post-Dispatch*, Chicago *Post* and *Journal of Commerce*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, Baltimore *Sun*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Providence *News*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Pittsburgh *Sun* and *Post*, Houston *Chronicle*, Washington *News*, Hartford *Courant*, Philadelphia *Record*, and Minneapolis *Journal*.

But "arbitration of the dispute between Mexico and the United States is more easily advocated than accomplished," remarks David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*. Mr. Lawrence goes on to say:

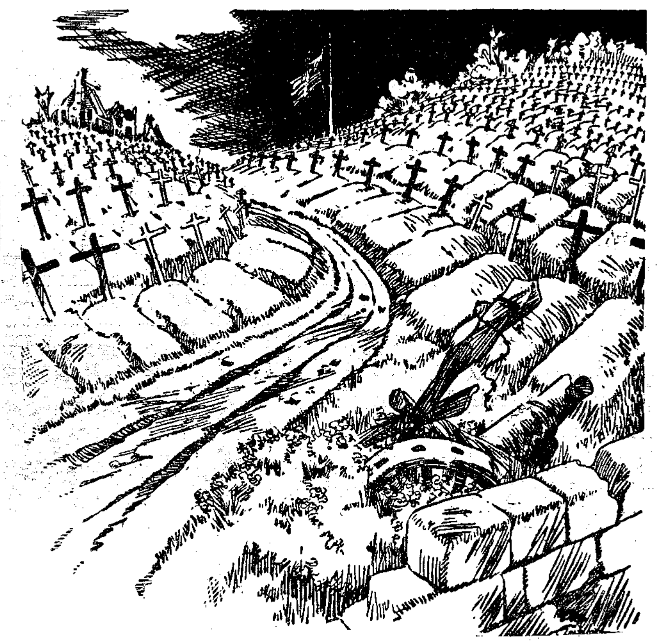
> "Both the Mexican and American Governments are disposed to arbitrate. The question is how to arrange matters in the interim so that the case can go to arbitration."

"What could be arbitrated?" asks the New York *Herald Tribune*, which sees in the existing situation "a serious clash between two almost opposite conceptions of international rights."



STRIP POKER

—Fox in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* and Rochester *Herald*.



IS THERE ANYTHING IN MEXICO WORTH THIS?

—Talburt in the Washington *News*.

"The controversy with Mexico is not susceptible of arbitration," declares the Washington *Post*, which adds: "The United States will never submit to arbitration the question of Mexico's right to rob American citizens, nor will it submit to arbitration the question of America's right to protect its citizens." To quote this Washington paper further:

> "Mexico's attempt to assert the right to confiscate American and other foreign property is an attack upon the sovereignty of every nation affected. No government will arbitrate such a controversy, because no government can bargain away its sovereign powers.
>
> "This attack by Mexico upon the world's established law can not succeed. When the matter is fully analyzed, Senators will be ashamed that they ever proposed to arbitrate such a question.
>
> "There is no possibility of a clash between the United States and Mexico if the sovereign right of the United States is not attacked. The United States is not guilty of any aggression. It respects every Mexican right.
>
> "There is no possibility of avoiding a clash with Mexico if the Calles Government survives and proceeds to invade American rights. The United States, as protector of its own citizens and as guardian of the rights of European nations in this hemisphere against the aggression of American republics, will call a halt."

Among other papers which express doubt whether there is anything amenable to arbitration in our present Mexican dispute are the Chicago *Tribune*, Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, and Boston *News Bureau*. In the Boston paper we read:

> "There are practical difficulties in clear sight from both sides of the border. The fundamental point of Washington insistence is 'no confiscation.' If that be accepted as an essential or indisputable premise for any arbitration, the prospect may become more or less promising. But would Mexican opinion be apt to consider that a begging of the question in advance?
>
> "Conversely it is suggested by the Mexican military head—while Calles is silent—that Mexico will draw a distinct limiting line outside her 'sovereignty.' That would presumably mean the constitutionality of the oil and land laws—the source of the confiscatory peril that we protest. Damages might be arbitrable; but hardly principles.
>
> "Arbitration may be a pleasant ideal without always being immediately applicable."

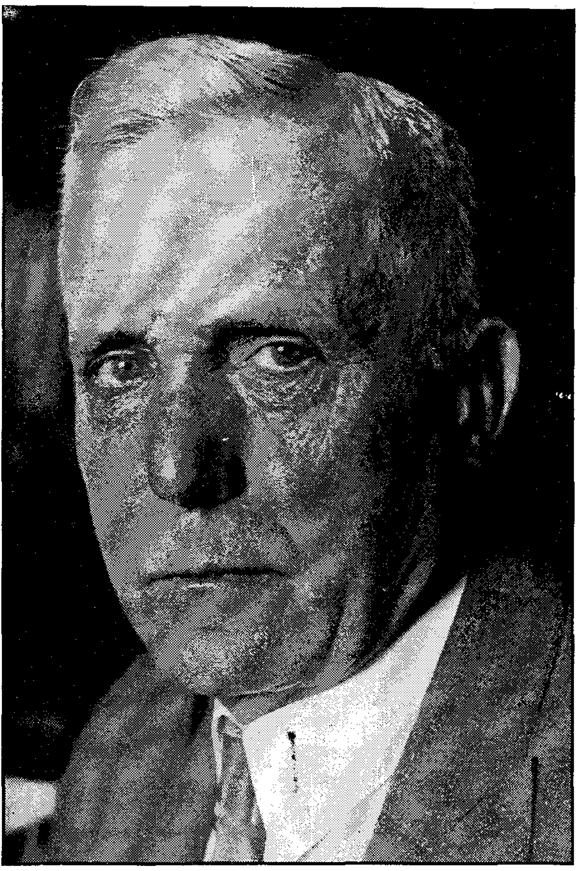
In other words, remarks the Boston *Herald*, "while arbitration or its equivalent in some form is altogether to be desired, the mere pronunciation of the term is not going to operate as a magic formula for the solution of all the pending troubles."

SENATOR "JIM" REED AS PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER

SILVER-TONGUED AND SILVER-HAIRED, and generally accepted by Washington correspondents as the foremost exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy in the United States, Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, is receiving serious consideration throughout the country as a possible candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1928. All doubt of his receptiveness to the honor was dissipated, we are told, by his New York speech before the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association on January 19, in which he summarized his political philosophy and, as one paper puts it, "laid down the platform on which he would like to stand in a battle with the nominee of the Republican party." Briefly, explains Henry Suydam in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the Reed candidacy is based primarily on the good old Democratic principle of personal liberty."

As a matter of practical politics, it is pointed out, Senator Reed is basing his hope of nomination on inheriting a large part of Governor Smith's support, assuming that the New York Governor is not nominated. "Reed is as wet as Smith," says the *Eagle* correspondent, and, altho himself a Protestant, "he has taken particular pains to defend the Knights of Columbus and the Roman Catholic Church from criticism in the Senate." As Mr. Suydam, a keen political observer at the capital, sizes up this new piece of Presidential timber:

> "For twelve years Mr. Reed has been one of the most brilliant figures in the United States Senate. He is a good deal of a demagog, quite unscrupulous in capitalizing prejudice and passion for his own ends. Of late years, however, he has mellowed considerably.



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"HEIR-EXPECTANT" OF GOVERNOR "AL" SMITH

Senator James A. Reed, Democrat of Missouri, whose stirring appeal for a return to "true American principles," together with his attack in a New York speech upon the growing tendency for centralization of government, is hailed as a virtual declaration of his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

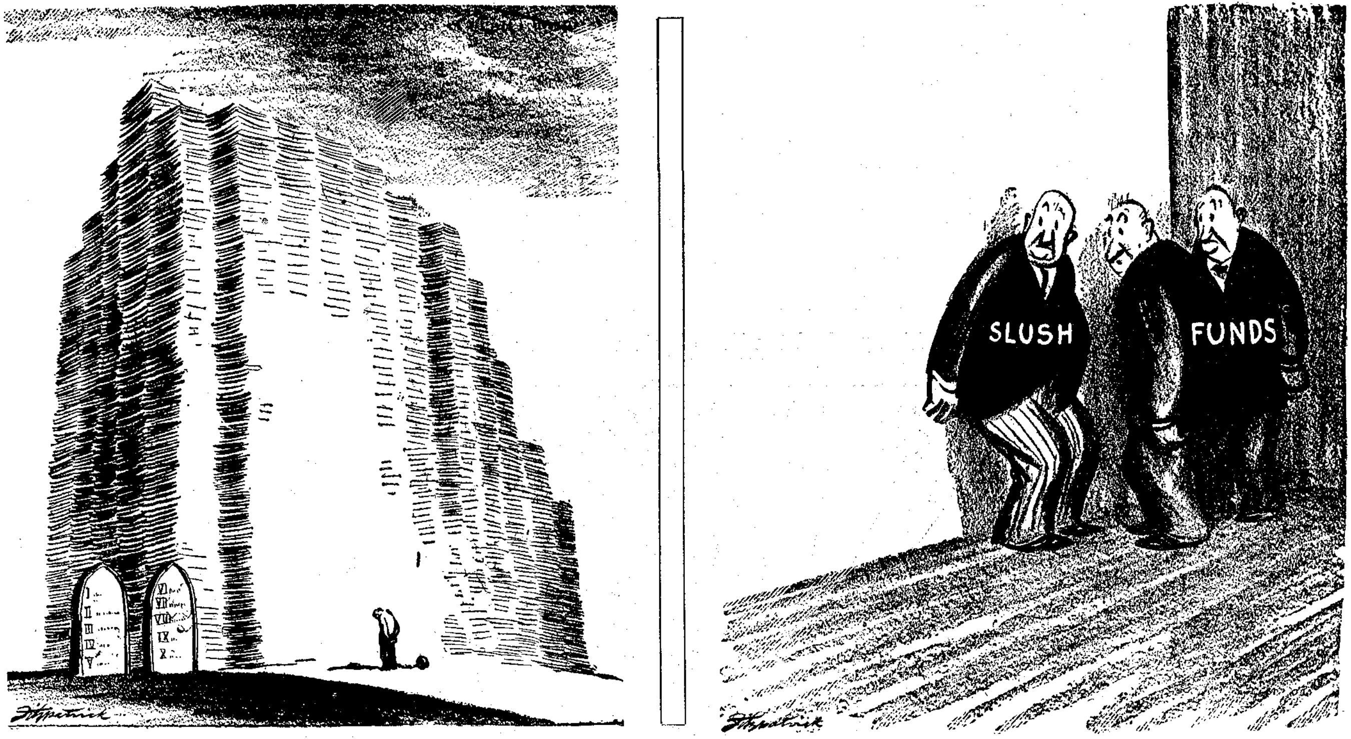
> "The Senator from Missouri has been kept in the public eye for the past two years to an extraordinary degree, first through his investigation of Prohibition and, second, through his showing up of the enormous 'slush' funds in the recent campaigns in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mr. Reed is no mean artist in bringing his name before the public. He is always 'news.'
>
> "As a candidate Mr. Reed will have certain definite advantages. First, there is the chance that through his own devices he will make himself the logical heir of Governor Smith. His bold wetness ought to make him attractive to the East. Coming from Kansas City, the frontier between South and West, he is free to a large extent from the inner Democratic antagonisms of sectionalism. He is not tied into the great Democratic feud represented in the names of Smith and McAdoo. And he would make a grand campaigner.
>
> "It is not anticipated that Mr. Reed will go into the Democratic Convention with any large group of delegates behind him. His chance of getting anywhere depends to an enormous extent on what happens to Alfred E. Smith."

In the Senator's autobiographical sketch in the Congressional Directory, Frederic William Wile, of the Washington *Star*, finds an additional White House claim—Senator Reed, it seems, was born in Ohio, and "as a Protestant, middle-of-the-United States wet, there is no other Democratic Presidential timber that will begin to size up with Reed, say his Missouri friends, when the moment for a compromise candidate arrives." Furthermore, we are assured by W. G. Clugston, a Topeka newspaperman writing in the Baltimore *Sun*, "the leadership of the Democratic party in Kansas to-day is overwhelmingly and openly for Senator Reed. In the opinion of this political observer:

> "There are a multitude of reasons why the people of Kansas, the Democracy of Kansas especially, might be expected never to be for Jim Reed. As Kansas has looked upon him in the past, Reed is wet in many ways—wet as to Prohibition, wet in his anti-Wilsonianism, wet in almost all of his principles of statesmanship. But to-day Reed stands out as the man most likely to get the Kansas vote when the Democrats pick their next Presidential candidate. Why?
>
> "I prefer to see in the swing to Reed unmistakable evidence of a grass-roots sentiment favorable to a new brand of statesmanship—an awakening on the part of the people to a realization that if honesty is to survive as a virtue, the time has come when he-men must be put in the high places; that it is high time we quit hooting men who have the courage of their convictions, while elevating to the places of power the hypocrites who have neither courage nor convictions.
>
> "We have brought to perfection a new type of statesman—the public official who preaches whatever he thinks is popular. Leaders no longer lead, laws no longer function, and so-called moral standards have been set up which make mockers or mollycoddles out of the best of men."

Of course, points out W. W. Jermane, in a Washington dispatch to the Seattle *Times*, "the Reed candidacy can not make headway until after Governor Smith has retired from the contest. And Smith will not retire as long as such a move would aid in the nomination of William G. McAdoo." Continues this experienced political writer:

> "The fact that Senator Reed is to be brought out into the open indicates the belief on the part of his friends that, ultimately, both Smith and McAdoo must get out of the way. The moment that happens—if it isn't delayed until the bitterness and hatred of 1924 have been revived—the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be, should be in position to poll the normal party vote, and, whether elected or not, to do something toward restoring party prestige. There is now far more need for that than for anything else. In other words, if the Democratic party can put behind it the things that have made for division in recent years, it will assume its old-time position in our Government.
>
> "Senator Reed is, everything considered, the strongest and most forceful man in either House of Congress. He has a better initial equipment for the Presidency than Smith, because the field of his activity has been larger. Smith has occupied himself for the most part with matters of interest chiefly to the people of his own State, whose needs he understands better than anybody else now living. He undoubtedly has opinions respecting national and international matters, but thus far he has not aired them. Reed, on the other hand, has applied himself almost exclusively, since coming to the Senate in 1911, to national and international affairs, and long ago arrived at a thorough understanding of them. He is as good a fighter as Smith, and a more



THE LAWS OF MOSES AND THE LAWS OF TO-DAY
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"HERE COMES JIM REED AGAIN!"
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

TWO REED ISSUES PICTURED IN MISSOURI CARTOONS

unscrupulous one. As a debater he has few equals in American public life. He lacks the oratorical polish of a Borah, but hits harder and with better results. His mind is constructive. He is a high-grade politician, and has as good an understanding of the minutiæ of political management as President Coolidge, altho not as well-poised, not a cautious, not as sure-footed."

In his New York speech Senator Reed criticized, among other things, the numerous government boards and commissions that have been set up to enforce laws. Said the Senator from Missouri:

"Superimposed upon this mass of laws, appointive officers, boards, commissions, and bureaus are authorized to make rules the violation of which are visited by heavy penalties and hence have the effect of statutes. To enforce these innumerable laws, regulations and rules, a horde of officials, tax-gatherers, snoopers, and spies swarm over the land like the lice of Egypt devouring the substance of the people, prying into their private affairs, regulating their trade and business.

"What wonder that the average man has come to regard the law as a sword of oppression rather than a shield of protection! Many of these regulation statutes are mistaken or vicious because they invade the realm of morals. We seek to do by legislative enactment what belongs to the school, the Church and the home. We fail because a constable can not take the place of a minister or a priest.

"As a result of these policies, lawbreaking has become a habit. Crimes of the most revolting character are epidemic. The Federal Government has been unwieldy, inefficient, and, let us say it with shamed faces, sometimes corrupt. Like it or not, the cold fact is that no people will obey a law they do not respect. And no law can be enforced by officers which is not in the vast majority of instances obeyed and enforced by the people."

"These things are only too true; we are too much governed," admits the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, and the Springfield *Union* agrees that "when Senator Reed pointed to the hordes of snoopers and spies that swarm over the land . . . he was not indulging in mere rhetoric."

But some of his fierce objections in the New York speech "have a hollow sound," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. "The day of Senator Reed, with all his vigor and brilliance, has not dawned yet," believes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. His greatest drawback as a Presidential candidate, thinks the Troy *Record*, is that "he would never have a united Democracy back of him as long as the party is split on the wet and dry issue." Says this up-State New York daily:

"There is altogether too much of the demagog in his make-up to make him a popular leader. He is too wholly unscrupulous in the matter of capitalizing prejudice and passion for his own ends to make him a safe leader. It is conceivable that such a man might receive the Presidential nomination, altho even that is doubtful, but it is inconceivable that he could poll any substantial vote outside of that class of voters who would vote for anybody as long as he was thoroughly wet. A rampant representative of the St. Louis brewing interests, he certainly wouldn't have the McAdoo drys with him. If the Senator fell heir to the Smith following, in case of a hopeless deadlock between Smith and McAdoo, he would have the wets with him, but even there he might lose ground.

"It is one thing to cast covetous eyes upon the White House, and quite another to get there."

It is from California, however, that the unkindest cut of all comes. "Senator Reed, the Missouri Sirocco," says the San Diego *Union*, "is accused of having endeavored to blow himself a key-note or two in his New York speech." In this paper's opinion:

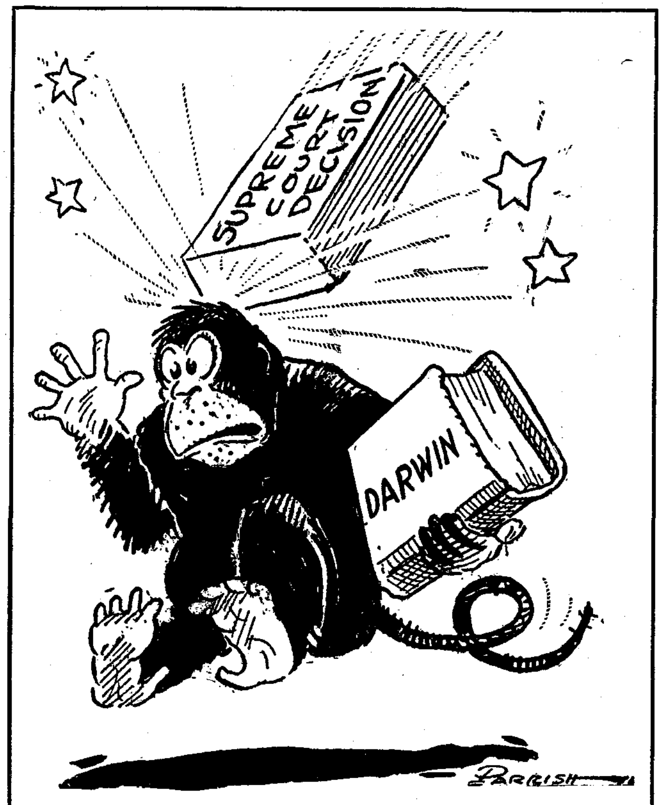
"If Reed's address on the saturnalia of Federal interference was intended to do any Presidential key-noting—which we doubt—the only thing that can be said of it is that it was made of the stuff that makes windmills go. If—which is more likely—it was merely another episode in Reed's long platform career of nay-saying, it must be recorded as good stuff of its kind, and let go at that.

"The list of things which Senator Reed does not like is an extensive list, and very interesting. Some of the items in it ought to be disliked, and Mr. Reed performs a useful function in saying bitter and revealing things about them. Others in the list are things that ought to be supported—and here again Mr. Reed is useful when he says revealing and bitter things about them. He has the gift of being all wrong quite as rarely as he is all right; so there is generally a straw of good sense to be rescued from the mighty winds of his oratory.

"Senator Reed probably belongs where he is—in a position where even his masterly defects are useful. He would only impair his usefulness by running for the Presidency."

THE END OF THE SCOPES CASE

TENNESSEE HAS HAD ENOUGH of the notoriety that came to it from the Scopes antievolution case, and is anxious to bury the subject in oblivion. This conclusion, drawn by the press, both North and South, from the decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court read by Chief Justice Green at Dayton on January 15, is based not only on the court's unanimous dictum that "nothing is to be gained by prolonging the life of this bizarre case," but also on the peculiar nature of the decision itself. "A victory for both sides, with everybody dissatisfied," seems nearly, if not quite, to sum up the comment on this final act of the drama which packed the little court-room at Dayton, Tennessee, eighteen months ago, with the largest array of legal talent ever brought together in this country to try a mere misdemeanor case, and with William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow as leading counsel on the opposing sides. Both the Fundamentalists and the Modernists can find a drop of honey in the decision, but for the latter there is also a drop of gall.



HIT AGAIN

—Parrish in the Nashville *Banner*.

By a vote of three to one the court upheld as constitutional the much-discust law which forbids the teaching of the evolutionary theory in State-supported schools. At the same time the four judges unanimously reversed the Rhea County court's verdict of guilty against John T. Scopes, the Dayton high-school teacher, whose case was on appeal, and then barred recourse to the United States Supreme Court by inducing the Attorney-General of the State to drop the case by entering a *nolle prosequi*. This last wrinkle is the chief cause of dissatisfaction. Many editors, both in the South and in the North, condemn what they regard as a deliberate purpose on the part of the court to hush public discussion and prevent a final settlement of an issue in which every State in the Union is concerned. Thus Mr. T. H. Alexander, reporting the case for the Nashville *Tennessean*, declares:

> "The Supreme Court's decision effectually kills the evolution case by checkmating all sides. The matter may rage for years in academic discussions, but the case is settled in so far as it concerns the circuit court of Rhea county, the Tennessee legislature, the State Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of the United States. No more baffling legal wet blanket could have been contrived to smother the famous case which has been fought out under the gaze of a startled nation and a mocking world."

Chief Justice Green and Associate Justices Cook and Chambliss upheld the majority opinion which pronounced the antievolution law constitutional. Judge McKinney dissented and held the law void for "uncertainty of meaning," while the fifth member of the court, Judge Swiggert, did not participate because he had come to the bench since the case was formally heard last May. Even the three who upheld the majority opinion had their differences: Judge Chambliss, in a separate opinion, held that the law, tho constitutional, only prohibits the teaching of the materialistic theory which "denies the hand of God in the creation of man."

On this subject the Tennessee court's majority opinion says:

> "It thus seems plain that the legislature in this enactment only intended to forbid teaching that man descended from a lower order of animals. The denunciation of any theory denying the Bible story of creation is restricted by the caption and by the final clause of Section 1. So interpreted the statute does not seem to be uncertain in its meaning nor incapable of enforcement for such a reason, notwithstanding the great argument to the contrary."

The "caption" and "section 1" of the law, referred to above, read as follows:

> "An act prohibiting the teaching of the evolution theory in all the universities, normals and all other public schools of Tennessee, which are supported in whole or in part by the public-school funds of the State, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.
>
> "Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Tennessee that it shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normals and all other public schools of the State which are supported in whole or in part by public-school funds of the State, to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach, instead, that man descended from a lower order of animals."

The decision frees Mr. Scopes from his fine of $100 on a technicality, namely, that the fine should have been assessed by the jury, not by the judge. But it holds, nevertheless, that he was guilty of breaking a valid law. The court takes the position that Scopes was an employee of the State, or of a municipal agency of the State, and that the State, in dictating what he should or should not teach, was well within its rights, and was not interfering with his liberty to teach whatever he pleased in schools not supported by public taxation.

As the law now stands, the theory of evolution of man must not be taught in any State-supported school of Tennessee, but the Supreme Court remarks that nothing contrary to that theory is required to be taught. It goes on to say that if biology teachers find themselves too much hampered by the law, "this course of study may be entirely omitted from the curriculum of our schools." It adds significantly: "If this be regarded as a misfortune, it must be charged to the legislature."

One person at least was not dissatisfied with the decision. Senator John W. Butler, author of the law in question, was in the court-room, and according to the Nashville *Tennessean*, he "paused in his writing to wipe away a tear as the court sustained the law that vindicated his religious belief." The article which Mr. Butler was then writing contains this statement, which voices the feeling of his constituents:

> "Darwin dope shall not rob our children of future hope. The doctrine that man was created in the image of God is the belief of our people, and not that we have an animal origin, having evolved from numerous forms of life through millions of years, and in the meantime having shed numerous tails and scales, etc.
>
> "Those who look to a zoological garden to find their ancestors were peeved on account of the law, while on the other hand all those who look to the Garden of Eden for their ancestors are proud that the Tennessee legislature passed the law. We are

proud that on account of it the immortal William Jennings Bryan came to Tennessee, and in the first skirmish of the battle of the ages, which was fought at Dayton, made the supreme sacrifice for Tennessee and Christianity."

Comment pitched in this key, however, is curiously lacking in the newspapers of the South—even of Tennessee. The notoriety of the case seems to have caused a change in this regard. According to the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the press of Tennessee, during the Scopes trial, was "weak and vacillating in the presence of this act of violence against the liberty of the human mind," and it goes on to name names:

"The Nashville *Banner* hailed the advent of Bryan at Dayton as if he were John the Baptist returned to earth. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* denounced every critic of the Butler act and defended the law. Many other dailies followed this lead, except that in Chattanooga, fortunately, *The Times* stood gallantly by its guns and defended freedom of research.

"By happy contrast, the daily press of such States as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and North Carolina is generally opposed to such restrictive and unnecessary legislation. There is one sisterly daily journal in North Carolina that upholds the Butler-Bryan point of view, and possibly one in Mississippi. In Alabama there is not among the dailies, large or small, a single advocate of legislation of this kind."

Even the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, however, now furnishes only such cautious comment as the following:

"The upholding of the constitutionality of the law is not a matter of so much importance. There is nothing in the Supreme Court decision to discourage scientists or to menace science. . . . If man developed from some preexisting type of animal life, we can't help it now. It is a matter of little consequence compared with what man does for his fellow man and what becomes of man after this life is ended."

Outside of Tennessee the Southern press is practically a unit in its condemnation of the law, if not also of certain features of the decision that upholds it. Conceding that the State, as an employer, has a right to say what its teachers shall teach, the Macon *Telegraph* remarks. "The Butler law is bad, not because it is unconstitutional, but because it is unworthy of a democracy, unworthy of any people except an assortment of bigots." The Savannah *News* speaks in a similar vein, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* denounces the "monkey-law craze" as a growing menace to educational freedom, but relaxes into a smile by suggesting that perhaps in a few years we may be "buying bootleg copies of Darwin and other scientists, and discussing science only behind closed blinds." In like tone is the ironic eloquence of the Nashville *Tennessean's* editorial on the fame of Dayton, the tiny mountain town that put Tennessee on the map:

"In Constantinople and far Japan, in Paris and London and Budapest, here and there and everywhere, at home and abroad, in pagan and in Christian lands, where controversialists gather, or men discuss their faiths, to speak the name of Dayton is to drop a bomb, to hurl a hand grenade, to blow the air of peace to flinders.

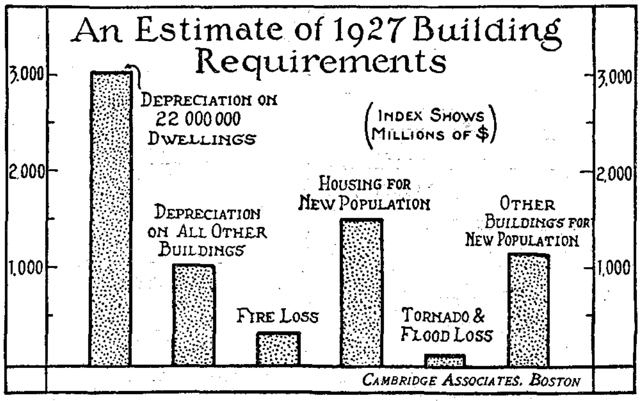
"Dayton means howlings and wranglings without end, shoutings and bad names. It means wicked smiles and baleful looks.

"In court and camp and grove, in the midst of battle and underneath the burden, wherever you may be, however far in the infinite realms of space your thought may wander, or however near in the very letter of the Word, Dayton is a flag unfurled, a challenge shouted to the world at large.

"Tennessee need go no further to advertise herself. Her fame reaches round the globe. North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, any and every other State may imitate her at will. Her own fame is secure. Never can there be another Dayton, with 'the God of the Universe Himself on trial,' as the head-lines had it in those dolorous days."

A BUILDING HOLIDAY?

BUILDING BULKS SO BIG in our recent prosperity—with one-eighth of our national income reported spent in construction in 1925—that many an editor is seriously concerned when the suggestion is made that the great building boom which has now lasted for nearly ten years may have reached its peak. For more than a year occasional hints in this direction have been heard, and now comes such an authority as S. W. Straus, head of the great mortgage bond house that bears his name, declaring that we have reached the saturation point, at least as far as office buildings, apartment-houses and hotels are concerned, and advising that no new ones be started for another six or twelve months. And Mr. Straus is by no means alone. A number of realty and investment authorities, it is noted in the press, have lately been warning builders and investors against the perils of over-building. Comment on the Straus statement, as *The Wall Street Journal* notes, varies all the way from guarded dissent to whole-hearted agreement. For this, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "is a matter about which there will inevitably be two opinions." In advocating the cessation of construction of certain types of buildings, Mr. Straus said, as reported by the New York *American:*



HOW THE BUILDING BILLIONS WILL BE SPENT

Based on *The American Builder's* estimate that the total volume of building this year will be about $7,000,000,000.

"I am convinced of the advisability of this course because the country does not wish to see an abnormal supply of these particular types of construction. Six months or a year of extreme caution would be sufficient to maintain a normal condition of supply and demand.

"I wish to make it plain that I do not look for any radical drop in the volume of building during 1927, and the general business interests of the nation need feel no apprehension on this point.

"A cessation from building the types I have mentioned does not, of course, mean that there may not be isolated cases, in one city or another, where a legitimate demand for hotels, office buildings, apartment-houses and apartment hotels exists. There will, of course, be new projects started, in keeping with good business judgment.

"My warning refers to the situation only in its broad and general aspects.

"After five years of very active construction, we have reached the saturation point in these four types.

"While intended for the entire country, my warning should apply especially to New York City, where building has been carried at high tension for a number of years. Both in 1925 and 1926 more than $1,000,000,000 worth of building was done in the five boroughs, or about one-third of the total amount of the country's construction."

That the point has been reached in New York City where, to say the least, conservatism in new building is in order, is the belief of Lee T. Smith, President of the New York Building Managers and Owners Association; Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and Arthur Lee, Treasurer of the New York City Hotel Men's Association.

Signs are abundant, declares the Newark *News*, that the admonition of Mr. Straus is supported by the facts; yet this warning, it adds, is by no means a "full-stop" signal. With very few exceptions, says *The Wall Street Journal*, qualified commentators agree "that the time has arrived for a more severe discrimination among the ambitious apartment, hotel, and office-building projects offered by real-estate operators in a majority of the larger cities." But this paper feels bound to explain that no hasty curtailment of all building activity is called for; "indeed, the question is not so much whether building has already been overdone, but rather whether it will not soon reach that condition if the pace of the past two years is continued without reference to immediate demand and in happy-go-lucky reliance upon Dame Fortune."

But the more optimistic call attention to the report in a New York *Sun* dispatch from Washington that "Secretary Mellon believes that building prices, labor and material will hold a stable basis, and that any crisis in the industry is not likely." Mr. Mellon is said to believe that while there is already saturation in some communities, in many others needs have not been met. According to the same dispatch, Washington officials do not feel any alarm or see the wisdom of a holiday in the construction of office buildings, apartment-houses, and hotels. More specific is a statement recently issued by the American Bond and Mortgage Company, which has made a nation-wide survey and reaches the conclusion that our large cities are in no immediate danger of being overbuilt, and that not less than $6,250,000,000 will be spent on construction this year. To quote a few sentences from the press report of the survey:

> "The housing shortage created by the war has ended, but normal requirements for homes and the demand for industrial, commercial, and public building will keep the construction industry highly active. Reports from the various cities and towns indicate a favorable building trend and fail to disclose any important overbuilt situation. On the other hand, a shortage in certain types of industrial, commercial, and public buildings was shown to be quite general."

The guess is ventured by the Chicago *Evening Post* "that the fears of a sudden slump in construction are unfounded, and that Mr. Straus's words of wisdom will go more or less unheeded":

> "There are several reasons for the continuation of the building boom, and the greatest of these is the assurance of continued easy money. Just as long as banks and finance companies need an outlet for their funds on a basis that is reasonably secure, an optimistic lot owner will materialize who will stake his equity on the belief that enough tenants will be found to make the venture a paying one."

This country's gigantic capacity to absorb is cited by Arthur Brisbane in the Hearst papers as a complete answer to Mr. Straus. In the opinion of this editor:

> "The danger is not so much with the builder of a new apartment-house or office building as with the owner of one out of date. It may have to come down."

That the shortage of business space and high-priced housing has been met the New York *Times* and *World* agree, but they insist there is still a lively demand for lower-priced housing.

It is all a matter of "may" and "must," concludes J. C. Royle, New York correspondent of the Consolidated Press. As he understands it, the building experts who depend for a guide on permits for the building of projects that may be undertaken perhaps months or years in the future, "declare the latest figures from 472 cities and towns show an unmistakable trend toward a slackening of building; they base the total expended for building in 1926 at $6,200,000,000." On the other hand, those who depend on actual contracts for buildings scheduled to be started and completed at a definite time "say that $6,800,000,000 was spent in the last year, and there is no indication of a slackening."

WHY WOODS WOULD NOT DO

THE MOST SPECTACULAR REBUFF President Coolidge has received at the hands of the Senate since that body refused to confirm his appointment of Charles Beecher Warren to be Attorney-General, almost two years ago, is seen by Washington correspondents in the rejection on January 23 of the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. "This is not only a rebuff to the President," observes the New York *Times*, "but a heavy blow to the prestige of Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania." It was upon the recommendation of Senator Reed, points out a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, the President nominated Mr. Woods.

The vote against the Woods confirmation, with the Senate in executive session behind closed doors, and after three days of debate, was 49 to 28. As Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, explains:

> "War was made upon Mr. Woods not because of lack of fitness or ability, but because his appointment was regarded as an attempt to put on the Interstate Commerce Commission a special pleader, as it were, for the State of Pennsylvania.
>
> "Stript of all the obscuring adornments, the question at issue has been one of the prospective price the consumers of soft coal shall pay for their fuel. Not many years ago, the Pennsylvania bituminous mines enjoyed a series of freight rates that gave them, it was pleaded in litigation, undue advantages in that consuming territory that receives its coal by ships plying the Great Lakes and also in the consuming territory in the northeastern part of the country. The non-union bituminous interests of West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia went before the Interstate Commerce Commission and secured a revision of those rates whereby the advantage was taken from Pennsylvania.
>
> "Pennsylvania resists the new freight rates, alleging that they are discriminating against the Pennsylvania mines, and this controversy is again before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hence the keen interest of Pennsylvania in having on the tribunal which is to adjudicate the controversy, a member at least sympathetic to the Pennsylvania point of view. Pennsylvania, through Senator Reed of that State, demanded representation on the Commission. Accordingly, Mr. Woods, one of the State's leading citizens, a man of long service as a Minister and Ambassador in the diplomatic corps, was recommended to the President and his appointment sent to the Senate."

"The nomination was a vicious one," declares the Baltimore *Sun*, "chiefly because it represented a weak submission on the part of the President to sectional pressure." The Senate's rejection, points out the Newark *News*, "prevented President Coolidge from packing the Interstate Commerce Commission as he has packed the Tariff and Federal Trade Commissions." "The whole value of such boards depends upon keeping them national," believes the New York *World;* "the moment members vote in accord with sectional needs, the usefulness of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, is at an end."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, on the other hand, maintains that Pennsylvanians do not believe any former interest Mr. Woods had in transportation enterprises "would have biased his judgment as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner." In fact, notes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "it is the country's misfortune that the Senate has seen fit to reject the nomination." According to a Philadelphia *Inquirer* editorial:

> "The Interstate Commerce Commission holds in its grip property worth twenty-five billion dollars. It alone fixes the price to be paid by every railroad passenger in the United States as well as the sum to be paid to haul every ton of freight. More than twelve per cent. of all the freight moved in America starts in Pennsylvania. To deny that region of the country which constantly furnishes most cases for the Supreme Court a judge on the bench, and deny it for that reason, would be exactly similar to the blacklisting of Pennsylvania on the I. C. C., and that is precisely what this combination of Southern coal and Southern politics, aided by Western renegade Republicans, has done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Like begets like. How the Ford piled up the tin.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The one crop in Europe that is harvested green is the tourist crop.—*Tucson Citizen.*

America's stock murder mystery is why the defendant was acquitted.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It's lucky for Mussolini there's no Senator from Idaho in his country.—*El Dorado Tribune.*

And the Rio Grande also marks the border between investment and speculation.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

If the Russians really are better off than other peoples, what do they stay mad about?—*Birmingham News.*

"England Giving Up High Hat" —London fashion note. Especially in China.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Senator Borah seems to be for friendly relations with everybody but the Republican party.—*Ohio State Journal.*

What the Filipino leaders really want isn't freedom for the Islands, but a boss who is native.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

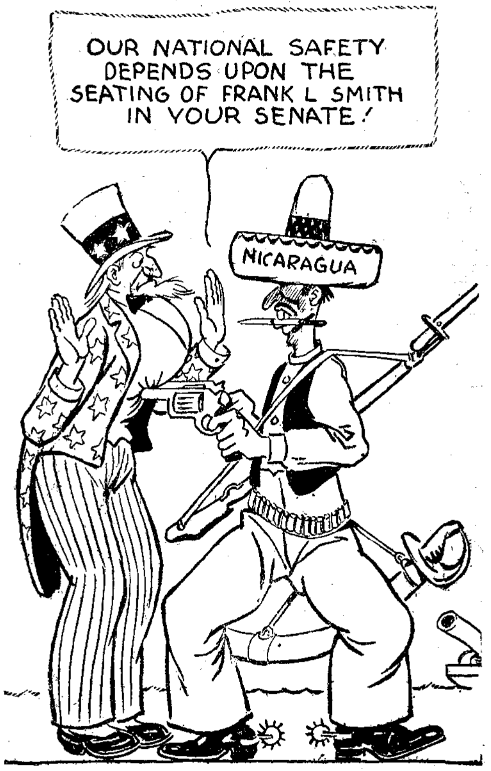
There are poor men in the Senate, of course, but the adjective doesn't necessarily refer to finances.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Liquor is no longer used to christen ships in the United States. Too much danger of the stuff eating holes in 'em.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"Free traders say our present prosperity is merely an hallucination," but, gee, isn't it great to be hallucinated!—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A geographer predicts Chicago will have 15,000,000 people by the year 2000. Not unless they change their ways, professor.—*Norfolk Post.*

To the student of affairs Mr. Heflin's speeches are always interesting, containing as they do so many facts you never find elsewhere.—*Detroit News.*


OUR NATIONAL SAFETY DEPENDS UPON THE SEATING OF FRANK L SMITH IN YOUR SENATE!
NICARAGUA

IF SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE WERE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

California blacksmith who inherited $500,000 says he will keep right on shoeing horses. Evidently intends to lead a life of leisure.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Gallic Irony: The building in Paris which houses the Folies Bergere is now owned by a charitable institution and all profits go to the blind.—*Detroit News.*

About the most unfortunate discovery ever made in this old vale of tears and laughter was that there's money in religious prejudice.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Secretary Hoover says there will be plenty of jobs in 1927. And, no doubt, one of these jobs will be to compile statistics on unemployment.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

If the farmers ever get any of that relief they've been fighting for, we hope they'll be good-natured and pass some of it along to the consumers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

That new English television machine, which it is said will enable a ship to see ahead in the dark, should be standard equipment hereafter on all ships of state.—*Tampa Tribune.*

"A thousand pardons" was once believed to be an extravagant phrase of politeness, but "Ma" Ferguson has made it look like a piker with more than 3,000.—*Arizona Record.*

To the dove of peace it begins to look as if we beat our swords into oil shares.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The only world revolution that really registers does it every twenty-four hours.—*Dallas News.*

Two heads are better than one, but not two heads of a Central American republic.—*Washington Star.*

The United States has established a neutral zone in Nicaragua. Why overlook Herrin?—*Houston Press.*

Keep walking to keep well, the doctors advise. To be sure; and, occasionally, jump.—*Des Moines News.*

It appears that Congress won't get any relief from the farmers until it gives it to them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

In China there are sixty species of bamboo. In America there are 60,000 species of bamboozle.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

New England is a slow, backward, unenterprising section which didn't have a single bank failure last year.—*Dallas News.*

Broadcasting didn't remain in its infant stage half as long as infants remain in their broadcasting stage. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

The treaty Powers can't perfect their titles to special concessions in China by reference to their deeds.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

When double-crossing an American concession owner, we suppose the Mexicans take delight in watching the grin go.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Maybe what's wrong with this generation is that too many parents' slippers are being worn out on the dancing-floors.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Come one, come all, a sight to see. Come bounding in a hurry. At last it seems that Smedley D. agrees with Nicholas Murray.—*Louisville Times.*

Several of our prominent farmer-politicians are said to be already practising a quick take-off in case of being called away from the plow in 1928.—*Detroit News.*

Altho women are now wearing only about one-fifth of the clothes they wore ten years ago, hooks in closets are just as scarce for husbands.—*Louisville Times.*

Most of us have given up hope of ever finding a diamond in the rough. Most of us would be content to find a new and unmarked golf ball there.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Our foreign policy, about which we have long wondered, seems to be that it's perfectly terrible for Mexico to do things that it's absolutely all right for us to do.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Treasury Department's search for an industrial alcohol adulterant that will nauseate but not kill may yet end in the adoption of bootlegger Scotch.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The United States Bureau of Fisheries says there is food in the average trout stream for 800 trout to the mile. It is up to the trout, of course, to get it off the hook.—*Detroit News.*

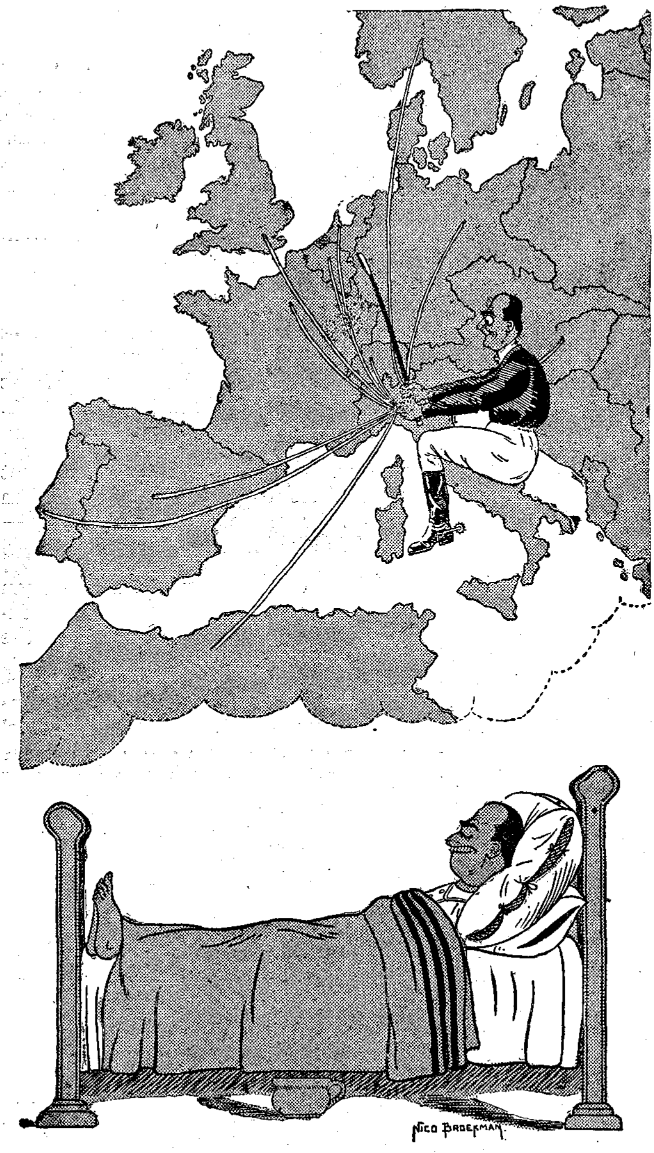
News that last year's apple crop was 234,000,000 bushels is printed in Produce Reports when it might just as well be listed among Vocational Hazards of Doctors.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

There is some question whether the Administration's attitude toward the southern republics is backed by a majority of American citizens, or a majority of American dollars.—*Tampa Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE MOST INTERESTING SEA IN THE WORLD

THE ANNUAL RUSH OF TOURISTS to the shores of the Mediterranean is not the reason, we are told, why this sea occupies the mind of many the world over, who are watching the contrasting interests in that region of England, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, and the Near East. Disciples of Premier Mussolini, according to a British authority, are fond of inveighing against British control of the Mediterranean. They ask why Britain should hold Egypt at one end of the Mediterranean, and Gibraltar at the other. A leading Italian newspaper, says Sir Frederick Maurice in *Foreign Affairs* (New York), has been pointing out that Italian territory in Africa—Cyrenaica in the northwest and Eritrea in the south—touches two of the frontiers of Egypt, and has hinted plainly that in that country is to be found the desirable "place in the sun" which Italy seeks. Sir Frederick goes on to say:



DUTCH SATIRE
"Mussolini's Dream."
—*Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"Signor Mussolini's own pronouncements have been more moderate, it is true, but he is quite aware that few things would increase his popularity more than a declaration of Italian control over Egypt. Were Great Britain to leave Egypt to herself there is little doubt that Italy would not be long in finding a justifiable reason for intervention in a country where there is a large Italian population and extensive Italian business interests."

As to the Suez Canal, which is commonly called in the British press "the vital artery of the British Empire," Sir Frederick tells us that, like most catch phrases, this is an exaggeration, for the British Empire existed long before the Suez Canal was constructed, and, if the Canal were to disappear to-day, the British Empire would not therefore collapse. From a military point of view, he holds, the position of Great Britain as regards the Suez Canal is not unlike her position in regard to the Dardanelles, when there was danger of a Russian fleet issuing through those Straits to make a flank attack upon her communications with the East. We read then:

"It would be a matter of vital importance to Great Britain if in time of war a hostile fleet could come through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to attack her communications across the Indian Ocean, but that again would be prevented more certainly by a British fleet based upon Malta and the British possession of Perim and Aden at the southern exit of the Red Sea than by a British garrison in Egypt. If in war with a Mediterranean naval Power the Canal were to be closed to both belligerents, either by sabotage or by some other means, the loss to Great Britain would not be great, for with modern large and fast steamers, troops and stores could be sent to the East by the Cape route more rapidly than they could have been sent by the Canal route when de Lesseps had completed his great work. Further, in the event of war against a Mediterranean naval Power, the submarine, for the employment of which the indented coasts of that sea are admirably adapted, would almost certainly make traffic between Port Said and Gibraltar so precarious that it would have to be abandoned. For this reason we had during the latter part of the Great War to rely more and more upon the Cape route."

Recalling that during the war, from March 7, 1916, the Mediterranean was closed by the British Government to all traffic that could use another route, Sir Frederick states flatly that the Suez Canal is not vital to the British Empire, because there is an alternative route to the East, which in most circumstances can be more easily secured. The Canal is the shortest, cheapest and most convenient route to the East, he admits, however, and to the Pacific in time of peace, and until conditions in Egypt are more settled than they are at present, he thinks it may be advisable to keep a small garrison to protect the Canal against sabotage. On this point he continues as follows:

"Such a garrison would be much more conveniently placed for this duty elsewhere than in Cairo and Alexandria, and quartered say at Tel-el-Kebir, where it would be equidistant from Port Said and Suez and in easy communication with both, its presence would be unobtrusive. There are thus grounds for negotiation as to the strength and location of the British garrison, provided that the question of the protection of foreign interests can be settled.

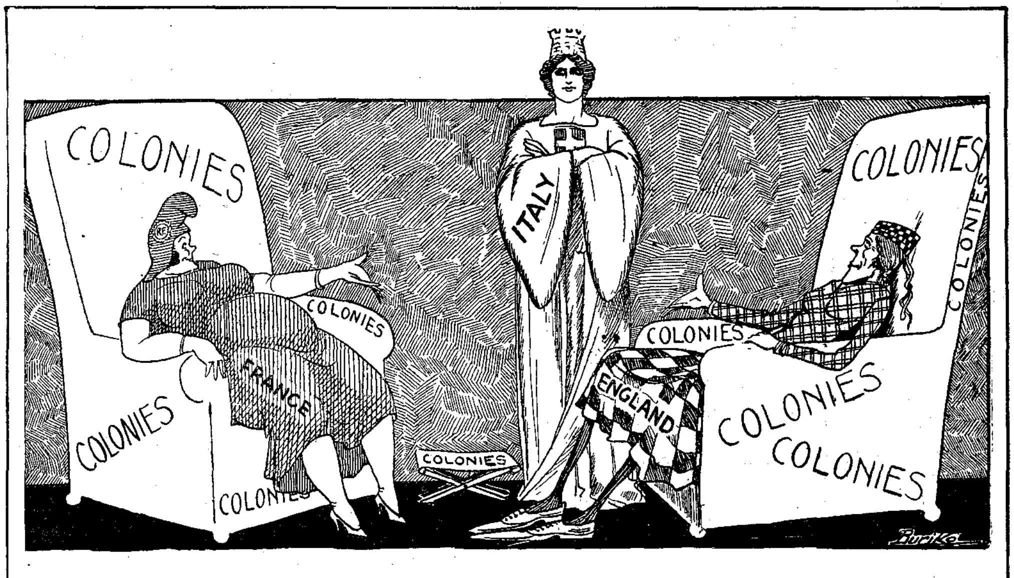
"So long as Great Britain declares that no other Power shall intervene in Egypt, she *ipso facto* makes herself responsible for the protection of the nationals and interests of other Powers. Agitation has been followed too frequently by violence, and until Egypt is able herself to assure internal order, the maintenance of a garrison in the capital is necessary. Thus the question of a modification of the British occupation resolves itself primarily into whether the Egyptians are prepared to abandon violent methods.

"There remains the question of Britain's right to forbid foreign intervention. That right rests upon fifty years of successful tutelage which has brought Egypt from a state of bankruptcy and vassalage to one of financial stability, and has placed her on the road to independence. To abandon that work to another Power which has not had the long and costly experience of Egyptian administration acquired by Great Britain would be foolish and not in the interests of the country. There are not wanting signs that others would be prompt to intervene if Great Britain were to resign her trust."

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, it would be idle to deny that Italian policy as directed by Premier Mussolini has its Mediterranean purpose. Admittedly, this journal asserts, Italy aspires to greater strength in that field of sea-power, just as it aspires to a development of Italian influence in every other direction in which it can legitimately be extended, and we read further:

"Such ambitions are within the right of any nation with the means and the will to play an active part in the world's affairs, and it would be folly to expect that Italy, with her national consciousness renewed and revitalized, should refrain from attempting to turn to her advantage the profound change brought about in the Mediterranean by the disappearance of Austria-Hungary and by other factors of naval policy. It would be as reasonable to complain of the new concentration of attention upon colonial development in a country faced, as Italy is, by a serious problem of population. There is no obligation upon any people which has known a period of weakness and political distraction to remain in those conditions rather than disturb the nervous imagination of international alarmists.

"The Italian Government is a friend of peace, and has given its pledges in that sense. It is conscious that Italy is a part of the whole of Western civilization, and we believe that its external policy is governed not less than that of any other country by those considerations of which Sir Austen Chamberlain spoke after his interview with the Italian Prime Minister—'the preservation of peace and that development of commerce so necessary to serve the economic rehabilitation of the world.' To be misled by the habitual vigor of Fascist eloquence is an error to which considering minds should not be prone, and there is no more than the highly-colored statement of a plain political truth in Signor Mussolini's words to the crowd at Perugia: 'The Italian people has grown out of the civic childhood in which it had been kept by inept and feeble governments, and can now look the nations of Europe squarely in the eyes.'"



ITALIAN AIMS

ENGLAND AND FRANCE: "Sit down, dear, and let's talk about disarmament."
ITALY: "Not now—wait until I am as comfortably placed as you two." —*Il 420* (Florence).

An address by Capt. Luigi Villari, of the Italian Army, delivered before the Royal United Service Institution in London, on the aspirations of Italy in the Mediterranean, is summarized by the Manchester *Guardian* as follows:

"Captain Villari said the emigration problem was an essential part of Italy's foreign policy. The surplus population must be provided for, and supplies of raw materials secured for her home industries. Consequently, when the time came for any fresh distribution of colonial territories, Italy would demand her share. Italy's relations with the other Eastern Mediterranean States were now on a friendly basis; trade with them was of considerable importance. With the greater Mediterranean Powers, France and Britain, Italy was on terms of cordial friendship, and she intended to collaborate with them in the general interests of peace and civilization. But in order that her collaboration might be effective, she must be provided with an adequate fighting force. Her Army, altho small, was now very efficient, and had a capacity for rapid expansion.

"One difficulty was the scarcity of raw materials. In this connection Italy and Britain might be complementary to each other. Italy could mobilize rapidly a large force and place her industries on a war footing, while Britain could help her with raw materials. The main objectives were to maintain communications with the colonies, and to protect the Italian trade routes. Italy and Britain could cooperate, for Britain could help Italy in the latter task, while Italy, owing to her geographical position and naval bases in the Mediterranean, could help to safeguard the route to India. For obvious reasons Italy was opposed to the suppression of the submarine, as that type of craft would enable her to operate outside the Mediterranean."

A plea that the Mediterranean shall be a free European sea is made in London *Foreign Affairs* by Don Luigi Sturzo. He is the author of "Italy and Fascism" and the leader of the Popular party, we are reminded by this monthly, and is now in exile. But he insists that it is in the interest of all the Powers, including Italy, that the Mediterranean should be considered as a free European sea, and he goes on to say:

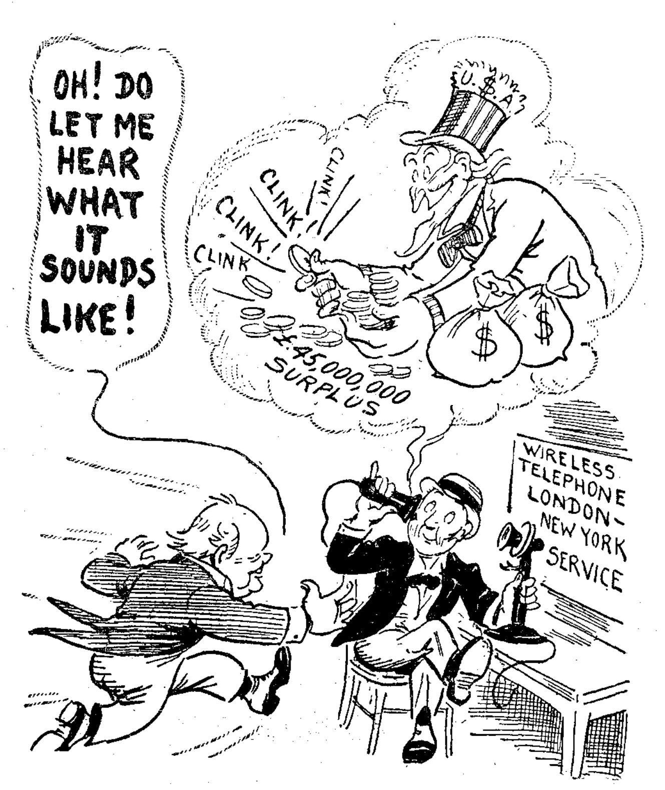
"Northern Africa should again become one with Europe morally and politically, that is, it should again enter completely into the European community of interest. It is utter necessity—both political and ethnical—that has driven England, France, Spain and Italy, directly or indirectly, to extend their influence over the coasts of Northern Africa and to develop the administration of their colonies and protectorates, temporary or otherwise, in a way conformable to the European outlook. Only from this point of view and in the interests of such a policy (which has not always been pursued) can the Italian occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica be justified. From any other aspect it must be considered useless and politically barren, with no results which will compensate for the expense and sacrifices which have been and are still to be incurred.

"But the main interest of Italy is to develop her commerce in the Mediterranean. She has a central position, an extensive coast line, important natural harbors, and behind her the traditions of a seafaring and trading people. She has goods available for exchange with the markets of Africa and the East.

"There are two ways in which markets may be acquired: the increase and the improvement of the goods to be marketed and of the means of transport and communication, independently of the actual possession of ports of call and spheres of commercial exploitation; or the possession of such advantages even without the improvement and increase of goods and communications. Which, for Italy, is the better way? Tho general principles should not be allowed to weigh too heavily in this matter, and a specific example, if looked at from all sides, is of much more value, I am inclined to think that, in harmony with the policy of maintaining the balance of power in the Mediterranean, the first alternative is the better; that is, Italy should open up markets by improvement in commercial methods, independently of the possession of ports of call or spheres of influence."

AS LONDON HEARS NEW YORK CALLING

WE ARE SO USED TO MIRACLES of science nowadays that some London journals find it difficult to express themselves adequately on one of the greatest achievements of science, just revealed in the linking up of New York and London by radio telephony. The swift progress of radio communication, remarks the London *Daily Herald*, the glowing dawn of television, the flight of man from continent to continent through the air and over the ocean, that seemed to our forefathers illimitable—these wonders have almost exhausted our capacity for wonder. Our modern Pucks and Ariels, this newspaper goes on to say, will put a girdle around the earth in forty seconds, and we shall not raise an eyebrow—only a receiver. Also this labor daily sees a great lesson in the advance in communication between man and man to which is called attention as follows:


OH! DO LET ME HEAR WHAT IT SOUNDS LIKE!
U.S.A.
CLINK!
CLINK!
CLINK!
CLINK
£45,000,000 SURPLUS
$
$
WIRELESS TELEPHONE LONDON-NEW YORK SERVICE

THE CLINK FROM FAR, FAR AWAY

London listening in on the United States Treasury returns.

—*The Daily Mail* (London).

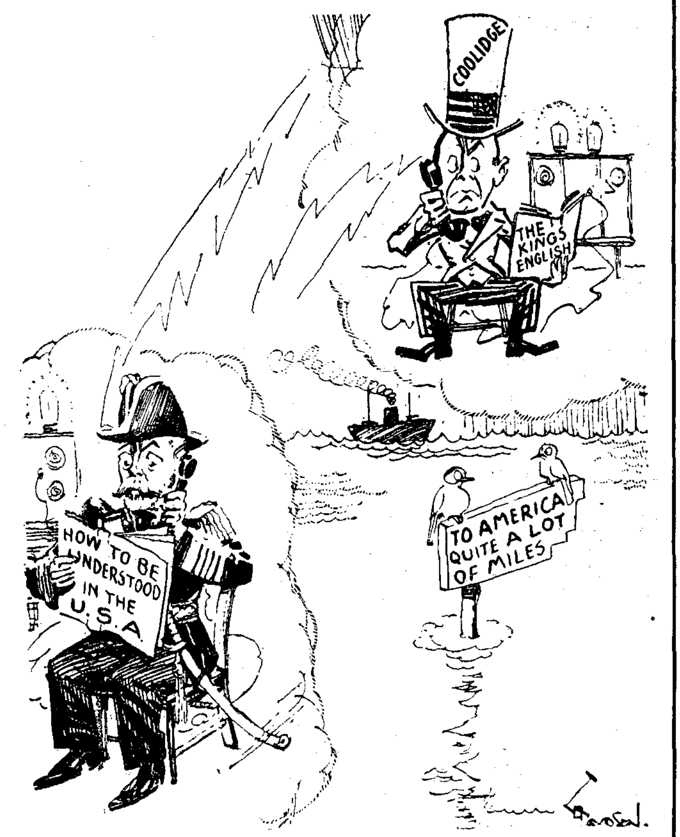
> "Scientists and inventors are breaking down the barriers of space and making all the world a family. We hope that this development, like others, will bring greater happiness to mankind, and not, like so many other boons of science, be prostituted to the base uses of war."

The Jules Vernes and H. G. Wellses have become veritable pedlers of the commonplace, observes the London *Sunday Times*, for it is science that indulges in the fantastic. Just sixty years ago the first cable was laid across the Atlantic, it is recalled, and men accounted it a marvel—as indeed it was—but—

> "To-day we may ring up New York from home or office just as we might ring up an acquaintance in the next street. Three thousand miles of ocean are spanned by the human voice, and the accents of Wall Street will be heard—at a price—in the earpieces of Throgmorton Avenue.
>
> "If the wireless telephone had been in operation when Lord North was His Majesty's Prime Minister, the Stamp Act would never have been levied, and the two Anglo-Saxon nations would to-day be one in name as well as in blood. That is a safe enough assertion, for one of the greatest advantages of this era of rapid communications is the closer understanding which is bred by fast and frequent exchanges of opinion. In this way science contributes very handsomely to the cause of international peace. It would be foolish to look for any sudden improvement in Anglo-American sentiment as a result of the Postmaster-General's new enterprise: these things work insensibly and slowly; besides, the charge of £5 a minute, with a minimum three-minute call, must for the present severely limit the number of purely personal calls. None the less, the rapid linking-up of continent with continent—whether by speech or by steamship and airplane—can not fail to have its good effect. The new Boston Tea-Party will be a chatty affair of greetings exchanged over the teacups."

The radio telephone enters into competition with the cables, the London *Daily Telegraph* points out, but, on the other hand, the capacity of the cables has been enormously increased as compared with the kinds of cables used in the past. Two years ago, this newspaper tells us, a cable of entirely new type was manufactured in England which has been "foremost in this branch of industry" and was laid for the Western Union Company between New York and Horta, in the Island of Fayal, Azores, linking up with Italian and German cables. We read further:

> "Another of these improved cables connects Cocos Island and Perth, in Western Australia. A few months ago yet another was completed between New York and Penzance, while the Pacific Cable Board has established a line between British Columbia and Fanning Island, a distance of 3,500 miles. Cables of this description mark a revolution in submarine telegraphy, which is of intimate concern to business men and others who have recourse to this means of communication, almost prohibitively costly in the past, as all concerned with the production of newspapers have reason to know. The speed at which it has hitherto been possible to dispatch signals from shore to shore has been greatly restricted as compared with the familiar land telegraph, with the result that the earning capacity of the cables, expensive to make as well as to lay, has been limited. The new loaded cable, as it is called owing to the method of its construction, can deal with messages at more than ten times the rate feasible in the past."


COOLIDGE
THE KING'S ENGLISH
HOW TO BE UNDERSTOOD IN THE U.S.A.
TO AMERICA QUITE A LOT OF MILES

FIRST AID FOR LONDON TO WASHINGTON TALKS

—*The Evening Times* (Glasgow).

There is one snag in the path of transatlantic telephony,

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRA
field, Missouri

according to the London *Daily Mail*, and that is that there is no privacy for the wireless conversation. On the contrary, its purport can be known to vast multitudes of people besides the intended recipient, this newspaper notes, because anybody with a sufficiently powerful receiving set can listen in, and this journal adds:

> "Last week *The Daily Mail* tested the matter exhaustively. We did so not out of curiosity, still less with any desire to depreciate the system, but merely to ascertain its potentialities. We found that members of our staff, using ordinary good instruments, could, and did, intercept every message thrown out for New York from the Rugby station. There was no difficulty in the matter at all. Observers in other quarters of the world had a similar experience. The New York *World* obliged its readers with a whole page of the American part of conversations with London overheard by its operator. More striking still is the information that these messages were also plainly caught in South Africa. Wireless amateurs all over the Union were able to enjoy gratuitously the messages transmitted at a high fee from the one great capital to the other.
>
> "The defect must be overcome. Under present conditions the wireless telephone, tho miraculous, can be of comparatively little practical value. Business men will not be inclined to make much use of an agency which can pass over their private messages to the very persons from whom they may be most anxious to conceal them. Complete and inviolable secrecy is indispensable. It is 'up to' the very able experts of the wireless services and companies to consummate their triumph by attaining this result.
>
> "We are confident that, if it is humanly possible, they will succeed in doing so, and thereby give the world the full benefit of this series of amazing discoveries and inventions."

AUSTRALIA'S CLOSENESS TO AMERICA

THE SOLID MERITS OF AMERICA are said now to shine out to the Australians more clearly than ever, altho they realize that "as a world leader the United States has not yet qualified." The American Navy has visited Sydney and Melbourne twice within the last twenty years, but has not commanded complete admiration, writes the Hon. W. A. Holman, former Premier of New South Wales, in the London *Sunday Times*, because while Uncle Sam's ships are always magnificent, "their handling is a little sloppy and unbusinesslike." Sydney's thoroughly aquatic susceptibilities, accustomed to the mathematical perfection of British methods, and also Australia's, he avers, are outraged by the spectacle of a flagship pottering for twenty minutes around her mooring-buoy. On the other hand, this informant declares that:

> "Australia is irresistibly drawn to America. America is new and large as we are, rapidly progressive and modern-minded as we try to be. She is the model on which, consciously or not, we form ourselves. Our fiscal policy is American and not English. So, in outline at least, is our Constitution. Nor is this all. The United States is little more than half the distance from us that England is. Our farming is much like that of the States, and we use the American harvester in getting in our wheat. (We call our corn *wheat*, by the way, and our maize *corn*, just as they do in the States.) Our back roads are like the American back roads—pretty bad.
>
> "America provides, too, the bulk of our amusements. Our movies—those vital needs of a scattered population—are wholly American, and apparently always have been. Every one in Australia knows that an American wizard invented the gramophone, and takes it for granted that another invented 'listening-in.' When the young Australian comes out of the bush for a holiday and wants to see some 'pictures' of life in a big city, the big city he sees is New York. The magnificent house he sees is an American millionaire's home. When its fashionable inmates go to the seaside, they go to Newport or Florida. When the scene is changed to mountains it is to the Adirondacks or the Alleghanies.
>
> "We are further attracted by American practical-mindedness, which, in our own smaller way, we imitate. We know, for example, that among the Anglo-Saxons domestic service as a career is coming to an end. In the States the implications of this are recognized, and architecture and business organization adapt themselves to the idea of the new household, in which the mistress, with the aid of a little 'help' from outside, will do the domestic work herself, and which, therefore, must be cut to the very smallest minimum. Houses are not built on the assumption that there will be a staff of trained servants to keep them tidy, nor is the problem discust in the terms of half a century ago, as if there had been no Board Schools, and as if there were still an army of illiterate and humble-minded folk waiting to become the housemaids and 'generals' of the next generation."

For all this, we are advised that while Australia greatly admires America, and in some of her qualities with a better understanding than England does, the Australian mind has no sense of an inferiority complex with regard to the United States.

"SHANGHAIED" RUSSIANS

UNLIKE HIS PROTOTYPE of sea stories, the "Shanghaied" Russian of to-day finds himself on terra firma in the great Chinese city instead of being embarked on a voyage of months of hardship and privation. But the Russian population that six years ago drifted into Shanghai in numbers estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand, suffered a good deal at first, we are told, and they constituted a serious problem for the foreign and Chinese public, owing to the fact that the Russians did not "fit into the picture." In the Shanghai *China Weekly Review*, we read that most of them were without property, were unable to speak the English or the Chinese language, and had to be supported through charitable organizations, and it is further related that:

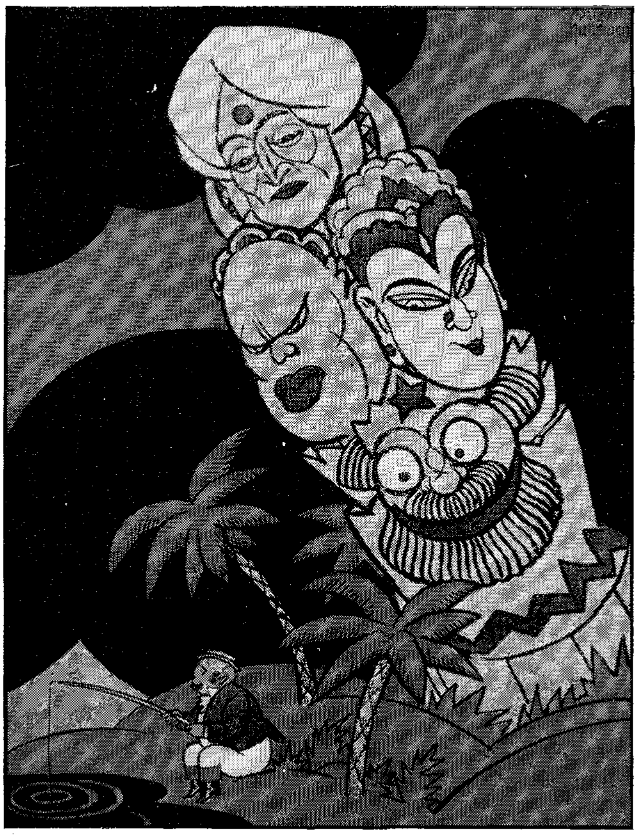
> "For the first two or three winters, following the advent of the Russians, it was necessary to maintain public 'soup-kitchens,' otherwise hundreds would have starved to death. But now, the Russian residents of Shanghai have 'dug in' and become a part of the community and no longer constitute a problem: rather they have and are contributing materially to the well-being and prosperity of the city, due largely to the fact that they occupy a middle position between the Chinese who do all the manual labor and the Westerners who hold the 'white-collar' jobs, otherwise the management of the foreign business firms and municipal government departments.
>
> "Before the Russians came to Shanghai one seldom saw a white man doing manual labor here, but now it is not unusual to observe white men (Russians) doing work which previously was exclusively the function of the Chinese. A few days ago there was a fight between Chinese and Russian chauffeurs, a natural outcome of the white man's invasion of the yellow man's sphere of activities. During the strikes and labor disturbances following the May 30 troubles of 1925, Russian laborers exercised an important function here in keeping certain municipal departments such as the water and electric works going when the Chinese laborers were on strike, and in addition to this they performed an important service in keeping the coastwise and river shipping moving. Another place where the Russians seem to have 'dug in' is in the Municipal Police Department where more than a third of the foreign constables are Russians, the municipal officials apparently finding them preferable to the Englishmen (or Irishmen) previously brought out from London."

From the standpoint of the commercial life of the city, *The China Weekly Review* goes on to say, the Russians are also performing an important function, being able apparently to compete with the Chinese in the management of small retail shops. Otherwise, there would not be so many entire streets given over to Russian tradesmen, according to this weekly, which adds:

> "Then finally there is the amusement business, or as it is popularly designated, 'Shanghai's night life,' which is almost entirely dominated by the Russians. From the orchestra which dispenses the latest American 'jazz' down to the café where dancing partners are provided at fifty cents a head and receive commissions on all 'bottles of wine' sold, the Russians are the dominant factor. All of these Russians from the old Czarist general who runs a grocery store to the Siberian village maiden who helps the lonely sailor while away an evening, belong to the 'Whites' and declare in no uncertain terms that they hate the 'Reds.' But they are all Russians, nevertheless, and provide a potential asset for future Russian governmental activities in this part of the world."

JAPANESE DISTRUST OF FOREIGNERS

THE DEEP-ROOTED CONVICTION of the evil intentions of the foreigner toward Japan is said to date back to the early days of the seventeenth century, and even to-day, we are told, it lurks beneath the surface, somnolent perhaps, but not entirely eradicated. At the same time, it is pointed out by the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, the distrust of the Japanese is largely counteracted by the kindly hospitable nature of the people at large. This American-owned Tokyo weekly notes a curious contradiction in the impression made on foreigners by Japan when it tells us that the tourist is generally much touched by the kindness and hospitality shown to him during his brief stay in the country, and he goes away with the idea that the Japanese are very friendly to foreigners. On the other hand, it seems, the foreign residents in Kobe or Yokohama, having suffered perhaps in some business deal, or having met with the irritating stubbornness the minor official is all too fond of adopting, not infrequently are ready, we are told, to denounce Japan and the Japanese.



A GERMAN WARNING TO BRITAIN

LADY HISTORY: "Say, young fellow, you'll be lucky if that Pan-Asian Bloc doesn't crush your Indian palms."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

They go so far, it appears, as to speak of Japan as a nation which is not only prepared to get all it can out of foreigners without giving anything in exchange, but which also puts obstructions in the way of the foreign residents and makes them pay heavily for the privilege of living in the Land of the Rising Sun. We read then:

"The question naturally arises, therefore, as to the real sentiment of the country at large toward foreigners and foreign countries in general. Is Japan antiforeign or is she well-disposed toward the foreigner? A dispassionate, unbiased survey of this whole question would probably show that she is both, yet neither; she is, in the abstract, subconsciously hostile to the foreigner, yet in actual practise she is, on the whole, friendly and hospitable.

"That consciously or unconsciously the antiforeign feeling of seventy years ago exists in the minds of many Japanese to this day must be clear to any one who cares to study the speeches and writings of Japanese publicists. Articles in newspapers or magazines written in an antiforeign strain are not uncommon and, thanks largely to the very misleading impression regarding the morals of the men and women of the Western nations conveyed by the flood of second-rate and highly-spiced motion-picture films imported from Europe and America, there is a tendency on the part of the less educated classes to lose much of their former respect for the so-called 'white' races. Japan on the whole, however, the people of Japan, are well disposed toward foreigners as individuals, and are always ready to bestow their friendship and hospitality upon them.

"The occasional antiforeign outbursts of a section of the Japanese press of to-day is comparable to that 'persistence in believing foreigners to be the natural enemies of the country,' to which the late Mr. J. R. Black, a very friendly critic of Japan and her people, referred in his 'Young Japan' forty-five years ago, and both of these phenomena may be regarded as traceable to the inherent belief that Western nations, balked in their desires of seventy years ago to bring Japan under their control in the same way as they had done to most other Eastern countries and States, are determined to do all they can to prevent any further expansion or development on her part."

That some such underlying suspicion of Western motives exists in the minds of many Japanese even to this day is clearly demonstrated, we are told, in a paper entitled "Japan and the Pan-Asiatic Movement," read at Geneva by a well-known Japanese journalist, Motosada Zumoto, and published since then in pamphlet form, in an attempt to explain his country's motive in presenting the Twenty-One Demands to China in 1915. Mr. Zumoto said:

"The motive force in this case was the old fear of European aggression ingrained in our very nature as the result of the past fifty years of experience in foreign relations. The World War had only just begun, and it was impossible to foresee exactly how it would terminate. The sponsors of the treaty thought that, whatsoever might be the way in which the war might end, the result would most probably be increased European imperialism in all directions, but particularly in Eastern Asia.

"It was to be prepared against such danger that they sought to strengthen our position in China and prevent the latter's falling an easy prey to Occidental ambition. You may rightly blame these men for their shortsightedness and errors of judgment, but they do not deserve the charges of wanton aggression and land hunger which have been freely hurled at them.

"Their aim was essentially defensive. They fancied dangers which, as the event proved, were not destined to materialize, but which the whole course of past history, as it pertained to the relationship between East and West, certainly did not tend to make incredible."

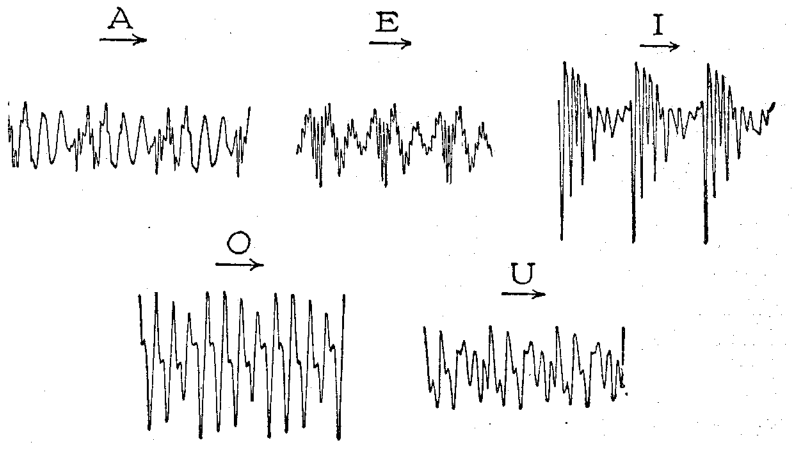
There may be some who will question this explanation, thinks *The Trans-Pacific*, but quite apart from whether or not it would bear close examination, the point is that it brings out quite clearly the underlying suspicion of the Japanese people regarding the intentions of the countries of the West, and this weekly continues:

"In this connection, it may be opportune to recall that the underlying motive behind Japan's decision to provide herself with a modern Army and Navy was, from the very outset, her desire to retain her independence and to keep the Western nations at a respectful distance. Even as far back as 1860, in fact, we find Japanese officials expressing to Sir Rutherford Alcock a desire 'to purchase some of our (British) largest frigates,' for the purpose of using them, as Sir Rutherford says in his 'Capital of the Tycoon,' to drive off the British and other foreign war vessels in Japanese waters; and when, a few years later, the foundations of a modern Army and Navy were laid, there were many who frankly boasted that, with the help of these armed forces, Japan would be in a position to eject the unwanted foreigner from her shores once more. Happily there were not lacking men with a broader outlook, and even the stanch conservatives soon came to see the error of their ways and ceased to retain this desire for a return to the days of Tokugawa seclusion."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SEEING SOUND

THE LECTURE DEVICE by which vibrations are recorded in a series of zigzag lines is familiar to all high-school students of physics. This "oscillograph," simplified and modified by J. W. Legg, research engineer of the Westinghouse Company, is likely, he thinks, to render great service in a variety of fields. Mr. Legg's "osiso," as he calls it, may be used, for instance, to enable totally deaf persons to understand speech by viewing the audio-frequency waves of the output of any good radio receiving set or telephone. A spot of light, reflected from the tiny mirror of the galvanometer, moves back and forth on ground glass so as to follow the instantaneous changes in the current. A rotating polygon of mirrors gives a time component to this moving spot of light so that an observer may see waves of light. When a high note is being viewed, many oscillations are apparent with each sweep of each mirror. When a low note is being viewed, but few oscillations appear for each sweep. We read in the *Westinghouse News Service* (New York):



VOWEL SOUNDS AS TRACED BY THE OSISO

"Each vowel sound has certain characteristics of wave shape. The waves change with pitch and with different voices, but certain similar characteristics remain for each vowel sound.

"Any ordinary telephone microphone may be connected in series with one or more dry cells and the vibrator ribbon of the osiso. One may speak into the microphone and see the voice waves dance in the rotating mirrors. No photographic action is required. A deaf person may be taught to understand speech through sight in a class similar to that carried on to teach them to understand speech by feeling the vibrations of a telephone receiver. Such instruction would take much time, but it seems probable that the sight method would be fully successful, and probably much more so than the method of reception by feeling.

"The human ear can not catch impressions of sounds which are not repeated. With sight this is not required. One can not say the vowel 'e' without repeating the characteristic's wave-cycle dozens of times. A high-speed osisogram ten inches long would show but a fraction of a quickly spoken vowel, yet that small fraction would contain the characteristic wave-form repeated many times. A film fifteen inches long with intermittent exposures one inch long would fully cover the characteristics of the word.

"This intermittent high-speed record could be obtained with a differential shutter arrangement. If the film drum rotates in a helix, a very large number of individual exposures may be obtained on the one film. When this film is flattened out it will be a page of *true 'phonetic' writing, under which writing may* be printed the usual characters as in any book. Thus, a textbook may be prepared.

"The osiso lamp will operate on three or four dry cells and give light enough for several persons to see the waves simultaneously. The osiso does not weigh one-tenth as much as the old arc-lamp oscillograph, and costs approximately one-fifth as much."

Possibilities of the instrument in the instruction of the deaf are set forth in a letter from Dr. Max A. Goldstein, Director of the Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis. Says Dr. Goldstein:

"I recognize in its practical application many possibilities for the speech instruction of the deaf child. The scientific principle involved in this form of portable oscillograph is that of translating sound vibrations into visible wave forms.

"The deaf child may be taught to see voice and speech waves. These may be systematically constructed into a new system of visible speech; herein lies one of the important humanitarian possibilities of the osiso.

"Alexander Graham Bell's System of Visible Speech is used as an almost indispensable factor in the speech training of the deaf child. It illustrates the position of the tongue, lips, teeth and palate in the production of speech elements. But these are rigid, fixt positions.

"By use of the osiso an actual moving voice-picture of the shape of speech elements and also of the vibration of the vocal cords is immediately visible to both teacher and pupil. Thus correct speech elements may be accurately taught and faulty tone and voice production corrected.

"Teachers of the deaf and their pupils will be taught a new phonetic and speech graph alphalect, the oral training of the deaf child placed on a more accurate scientific basis and the deaf child acquire a better form and quality of speech."

Widely varying uses for the device are pointed out by its inventor in an interview printed in the New York *Times*. Mr. Legg says that not only can it be hooked into a radio set, so that the totally deaf may hear radio programs, but it can be attached to a telephone, so that the deaf can make use of that instrument. The reporter goes on:

"To do this, however, it was explained that the deaf would have to learn how the picture of each sound looked to recognize it instantly. This seemed like a difficult task to some observers yesterday.

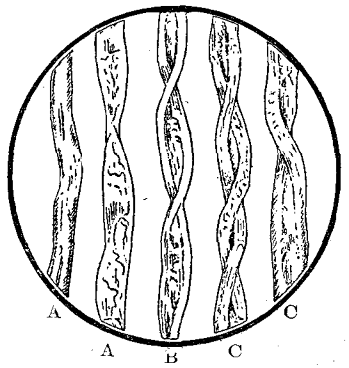
"More immediately feasible for the deaf, as demonstrated by the inventor, was the use of the machine to learn how to speak properly, both as to pronunciation and voice modulation. With a picture of a word properly spoken, or even sung, placed before him, a deaf child might speak the word into the osiso, repeating it until his own voice made the same picture as the model. Then the child would know he had spoken the word correctly.

"The uses of the machine are not confined to the deaf. It can be used to test and improve the quality of singers' and speakers' voices. It also has important industrial and war-time uses.

"The inventor explained that by its recording of sound upon a film, to be studied at leisure, or by its moving immediately before the eye like a motion-picture, the osiso would aid engineers in eliminating the vibration of machinery, in measuring the speed of projectiles, in determining the recoil action of guns, and in finding oil.

"Some oscilloscopes have been used successfully to locate oil, it was said, and the new device is expected to make the method cheap and practical to any drilling company. The way oil is discovered by it is briefly this:

"Three osisos are placed at points several miles apart in a district where the presence of oil is suspected. At the center of the triangle formed by the osisos a small charge of dynamite is exploded. The concussion of this explosion is recorded on each of the osisos. If the earth is homogeneous in all directions the record will be the same on all instruments. If there is an oil pocket within the triangle, the concussion waves will be altered on the osiso nearest to it. From then on the process is merely a shifting of the osisos to run that pocket down by the surveyor's process of triangulation. It has been done so accurately that the first drill sunk went accurately into the oil dome.



Illustrations from *The Clothing Trade Journal*

TYPES OF COTTON FIBERS

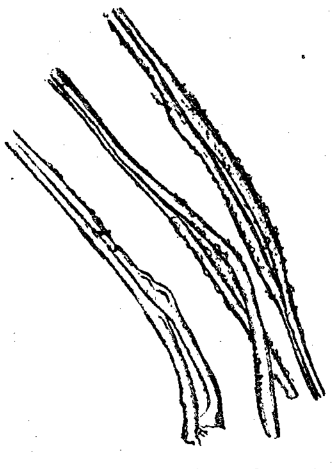
Seen under the microscope, and described in the accompanying article.

"Carried in an airplane in warfare, it was explained, the osiso would enable flyers to drop films of all sounds back of the enemy lines to their own headquarters, in this way giving the position of the enemy's artillery. Then, when the osiso-equipped batteries started shelling the artillery thus reported to them, flyers could check the accuracy of shells and guide the gunfire by the same methods.

"These uses of the machine as already developed do not begin to tell its ultimate value, Mr. Legg declared. He said he had found it feasible to build osisos so that they might be carried in one's pocket, battery and all. Equipped with one of these, he said, a deaf person might go to a play, watch the characters with a device like an opera glass and at the same time 'see what they spoke.'"

THE MICROSCOPE AS A TEXTILE DETECTIVE

GARMENT MANUFACTURERS should use the microscope to aid them in buying their cloth, advises James W. Cox, a consulting textile specialist, writing in *The Clothing Trade Journal* (New York). With this simple instrument, he says, misrepresentations can be proved with certainty and the source of the fibers in the cloth ascertained beyond doubt. The garment manufacturer, buyer of fabrics and designer can to a certain extent distinguish by feel and hand the quality, composition and other characteristics of woolen, worsted, cotton, silk and rayon goods. But in these and similar cases, says Mr. Cox, the microscope is of tremendous value and in some cases absolutely indispensable. It reveals conditions that could not possibly be detected or surmised by the naked eye. He writes:



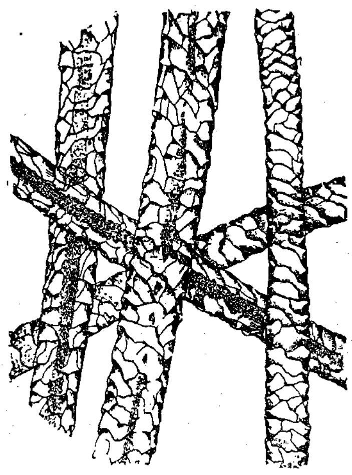
SILK FROM THE COCOON

A double fiber of Canton silk cemented together with gum.

"In fiber-microscopy, water is the usual medium used for temporary and rapid observation. The fibers should be well separated so that as few as possible cross over one another, and if necessary cut in short lengths to come within the area of the cover-glass. The fibers are then laid neatly on the glass slide, a drop of water is touched to them and the cover-glass laid over them and gently prest down so as to flatten out the specimen. Where a permanent mount is desired, the specimen may be mounted in Canada balsam or glycerin, which increases the transparency.

"The study of the principal textile fibers is intensely interesting and valuable in the detection of type, character, or mixture of fibers. The diameter and length can be measured with greater accuracy under the microscope.

"The most important textile fiber, cotton, appears under the microscope as a flat, ribbon-like band more or less twisted on its longitudinal axis. The twist of the fiber is not continuous in one direction; cell walls thick; between thickened edges fibers show finely granulated surface; diameter uniform for three-fourths length, then tapers to a point where it is cylindrical and solid. The accompanying illustration shows various cotton fibers, of which 'A' and 'A' are two unripe and dead fibers, by which is understood that such fibers have not attained full maturity. Their detection is very important, since their presence can be detrimental to yarn and fabric. Note the small amount of twist present, if any.



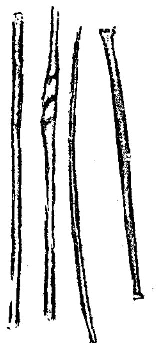
WOOL FIBERS

Show scales under the microscope.

"'B' shows a specimen of half-ripe fiber, which, according to the amount present in a lot of cotton, depreciates its value. 'C' shows two specimens of matured or fully ripe cotton fibers. These are hollow nearly throughout their entire length except on the end, which had not been attached to the seed. This hollowness of the ripe fiber allows the dyestuffs to penetrate and produce evenly dyed yarns and fabrics, whereas unripe or dead cotton is very difficult to dye and frequently appears as white specks on dyed pieces.

"Wool viewed under the microscope appears as a solid rod-shaped substance, covered with small serrations or scales. Of the five wool fibers as seen under the microscope, three show a central core running longitudinally, which is missing in the other two, all five fibers being specimens of coarse long staple wool fibers. In finer grades of wool this portion is entirely absent. Besides their scaly surface structure, wool fibers are characterized by their waviness, technically known as the crimp. When the fiber becomes more hair-like in nature, such as in mohair, alpaca, camel hair, etc., it is more difficult to observe the individual scales, as they fuse together to a greater or less degree until the true hair fiber is reached, which exhibits scarcely any scales at all under ordinary conditions.

"Natural silk examined under the microscope must be viewed by the use of polarized light and under a magnification of 30-50 diameters. Silk fibers are more or less ovoid in section, and the same fiber will give a different color phenomenon, depending on whether it is viewed from the narrow or broad side. Crossed fibers should be avoided. When examined in its natural or gum condition it consists of a double fiber and appears cemented together at intervals. The illustration shows cocoon fibers of Canton silk with the gum still attached.



DEGUMMED SILK FIBERS

"When degummed or boiled off, the two fibers are separated. The surface is perfectly smooth, transparent, and structureless, with occasional little nodules in the side of the fiber. It resembles a cylindrical glass rod, in some portions perfectly uniform in thickness, while at others of somewhat irregular diameter, very lustrous and of a bluish or yellowish opalescent white color. Silk is the longest of all textile fibers and extends for miles in length.

"The foregoing proves definitely that textile fibers can be detected and distinguished from each other, and space does not permit to go into the minute details of this interesting work. Where the microscope probably has its greatest value is in the running down of defects in finished cloths. The detection of extraneous substances, such as motes, neps, and leaf, in cotton goods or discolorations can be easily traced with the microscope. Shoddy, kemps, etc., in woolens can be detected with reasonable accuracy. Undissolved dyestuff or poor dyeing and the distinction between combed and carded yarns is comparatively simple."

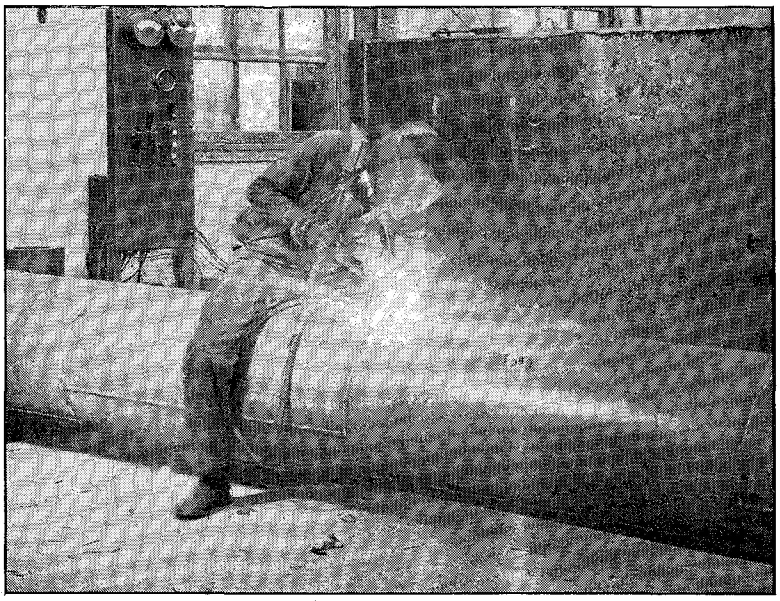
TERRIFIC TEMPERATURES IN WELDING

THESE TEMPERATURES, now being produced for industrial purposes, "defy imagination," according to Walter W. Petry, welding-engineer, who writes of them n *The Pure Iron Era* (Middletown, Ohio). They are as high, he says, as those that melted the planets. Metals and rocks melt at temperatures about fifteen times higher than the boiling point of water, or 3,000 to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. But the electric-arc welder produces temperatures about thirty to forty times higher than the boiling point of water, or from 6,300 up to 9,400 degrees—high enough to gasify metals if not properly applied. He goes on:

"The welder can produce this almost unimaginable heat for any length of time and concentrate it on any desired spot. It makes possible the fusing and building up of nearly all kinds of metals. As a result, welding has brought about many industrial mprovements and saved many repairable castngs, pipe, tanks, boilers, machines, and so on.

"An electric discharge as hot as this produces a brilliant, blinding light containing dangerous ultra-violet rays. Special glasses and helmets have been devised which protect welders' eyes from njury. These glasses also serve to bring out the details of the weld.

"Welding has been so perfected in all its details that it is available or almost every one nowdays. Portable welding machines have made it possible for the welder to carry his equipment anywhere. He may be seen n the middle of a busy thoroughfare, welding street-car rails, or in the hold of a ship or inside of a boiler, or high up on a tructural steel building.



Courtesy of *The Pure Iron Era*

WELDING REQUIRES GREAT SKILL—AND NERVE

"An electric discharge as hot as this produces a brilliant, blinding light containing dangerous ultra-violet rays." So the welder wears special glasses and helmet.

"He can weld almost any kind of metals because he has four processes at his disposal. The acetylene gas process of welding s one of the most widely used because of the ease with which it s controlled. This process makes it possible to weld any metallic ubstance known.

"The carbon arc process makes use of a pointed carbon electrode as the negative pole and the metal to be welded as the positive pole. The carbon is touched to the metal and then drawn away far enough to give an electric discharge from the metal to the electrode. This is the process that produces the temperatures of 9,400 degrees. When it is desired to repair blowholes, shrinkage cracks, and sand-holes, the carbon arc is first played over the surface to preheat the metal and to flush out all and and foreign matter. Then the operator feeds in the filling metal as the parent metal melts. He uses iron welding-rods especially made for this purpose. Foundries often save castings which have shown defects, and after welding them, send them to the user. Such repaired castings are considered as good as new.

"Resistance welding or spot welding differs from the other processes in that a copper electrode is in direct contact with the metal to be welded. The heat is generated by the metal's esistance as the current passes through it. No electric arc is used as in the other electric methods.

"In the metallic electrode process, the electrode is a small metal wire which gradually melts itself away and furnishes metal or filing. This process is used for about 90 per cent. of all electric arc welding work. The electrode spreads the heat over a very small area, so the operator can deposit the metal very accurately on edges of sheets and plates. Since the metal rod s the positive electrode, the molten metal is carried by the arc to the work. Overhead welding is therefore possible with this process, because the metal can be carried up and deposited in place.

"Thermit is the name applied to another process of welding in which great heat is developed by chemical reaction. The 'Plain Thermit' is made up of iron oxid and granulated aluminum. This method usually requires a mold built up around the parts to be joined, and in most cases requires preheating of those parts.

"Welding should not be considered a 'patching' or 'doctoring' process. Defective parts are melted and cast again in solid iron. Welded parts become an integral part of the casting, and when the work is carefully done, they machine and finish perfectly."

The human element in welding tanks, pipe, and the like, can be partly eliminated, we are told, by the use of the automatic arc welder. The automatic "welding head," carrying a roll of welding wire, is mounted on a traveling carriage. As it traverses the seam to be welded, it deposits a metallic bond evenly and smoothly. Such welds are often stronger than the surrounding metal. They give assurance that joints will not easily break apart or be worn out by abrasion. To quote further:

"With the automatic welder, the actual welding speed is two to ten times faster than hand welding, and the quality of the finished weld is better. Of course, the automatic welder can never entirely replace the hand-operated carbon arc process, the acetylene process, or the metal electrode process, because there are many special jobs requiring all of these. For example, when laying a pipe line, the work of hand welding the joints is often done right on the location. It has been found that this gives a more permanent joint in pipe than the couplings sometimes used. It gives a strength equal to solid pipe and helps to prevent leaks at the joints.

"The question of the best metal to use for welding rods has been given much study. Some welding rods of pure iron are enclosed in a steel alloy shell designed to resist the heat slightly longer than the iron, and thus somewhat protect the core from oxidation. But any steel containing more than 0.5 per cent. of carbon is subject to 'burning.' Great care should be taken to prevent 'burning,' because it affects the character of the weld. Furthermore, the gases and other impurities in steel bubble and impair the weld. So the purer the electrode iron, the better will be the welding qualities, and the solider will be the weld.

"The use of purer iron welding-rods eliminates most of the difficulties encountered when steel is used and gives better results. Purer iron is heated in the open-hearth furnace for about four hours longer than steel is heated. This extra purification reduces the welder's troubles because it reduces bubbling. Purer iron flows smoothly and evenly at welding temperatures because of its purity, uniformity and degasification. Commercially pure iron is virtually free from impurities and gases, and therefore is considered ideal for welding. Even when welding on steel, purer iron is considered to be best for welding-rods.

"The use of purer iron, the invention of the automatic welder, and the development of the portable welding outfit have been some of the decisive steps that have helped to perfect welding science. It has become highly valuable because it saves industry millions of dollars every year."

SAVING LIVES BY CUTTING OUT ALCOHOL

DENMARK HAS DONE THIS, according to Dr. Haven Emerson, who contributes a leading article on "How to Keep the Men Alive" to *The Survey* (New York). At any rate, he says, something has happened in that country in the past fifteen years to improve the likelihood of survival of men between twenty and sixty years of age. Better housing conditions and easier working hours may have played a part, but it is difficult, he thinks, to escape the force of the silent argument of statistics that this improvement in the health of grown men is directly related to a change in habits in the consumption of alcohol. He says:

> "In Denmark now, in contrast to the record of other countries, men have a chance equal to that of women for survival during the years of earning. It is common knowledge that in the world in general about one hundred and six boy babies are born for every hundred girls, and furthermore that by the end of the first year that ratio is reversed. With the exception of whooping-cough, child mortality bears more heavily upon boys than upon girls. By the time children have reached school age, the accumulation of hazards has caused a loss among boys from 25 to 35 per cent. greater than that among girls. Between the ages of six and twenty-five the excess in male death-rates is from 10 to 15 per cent.
>
> "In the next four decades, moreover, from twenty-six years through sixty-five, the excessive loss of men is represented by death-rates which are 35, 60, 80, and 85 per cent. higher, respectively, than those of women of the same ages. It is this which forces widows' pensions upon us, and swamps the relief agencies with dependent children.
>
> "Copenhagen and Denmark as a whole have shown no exception in the past to this experience, but during the war period, excess in the death-rate of all males dropt to 17 per cent.; between 1918 and 1922 it fell further to 8 per cent.; and in 1923-24 it was only 4 per cent.
>
> In annual reports and statistics, this has been analyzed by age groups. This analysis shows that all of the gain in chances of life for men has come to those over twenty-five, and the greatest gains for those between twenty-five and fifty-five, the ages at which alcoholism causes the most serious damage to health, and undermines resistance to infection and the capacity for self-support.
>
> "There has been an organized temperance movement in Denmark for many years, with special emphasis against the use of strongly alcoholic drinks; and there is a high tax on spirits which may well have acted as a deterrent. Denmark imposed severe restrictions upon the production and sale of liquor during the war, but these have been abolished. A new licensing law became effective on January 1, 1925, giving increased powers to local communities to limit the number of their licensed public houses, the hours of sale, and the number of years for which a liquor license could be granted. Whatever the reason, an important change in the habits of the people of Denmark is revealed in the annual consumption of alcoholic beverages, per capita, for the past twenty-three years."

This means, according to the views of responsible statisticians, Dr. Emerson says, that between 1905 and 1923 a total of 46,000 years of life were saved for Denmark's population. To quote again:

> "Elimination of deaths from alcohol in 1910 would have added a full year to the life prospect of men of twenty years of age, according to Professor Westergaard. How far Copenhagen has already traveled toward this hopeful gift to its youth is proved by the fall in the annual list of deaths from alcohol to a total of twelve in each of the years 1920-24, while in the years 1906-10 there were ninety-six annually. For the people of Copenhagen this has meant a greater mean length of life for men.
>
> "No one can give with certainty the complete or perhaps the only true interpretation of the relation between alcohol and longevity or alcohol and tuberculosis or venereal disease. The more reason then to watch the relatively clear-cut and experimental situations of our neighbors. If it is not reduction in alcoholic beverages which has brought the men of Denmark up to the level of vitality of her women, let us delve and search for the secret until we can secure equal benefits for ourselves.
>
> "Is a half-bottle of Bavarian beer all around the table worth the twenty-five minutes of life it costs to each of the family? Is the doubtful joy that goes with drinking a liter of spirits worth the half-day (eleven hours) of life sacrificed by each one in the community? Copenhagen thinks not."

GOING BACK ON EINSTEIN

DISSENT FROM ALBERT EINSTEIN'S widely known views, embodied in his works on the theory of relativity, while for years sloughed under by an almost universal chorus of praise and agreement, seems suddenly to have become vocal among American scientists, if we may judge from the reception of an adverse paper read by Charles Lane Poor professor of Celestial Mechanics in Columbia University, New York City, at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The general agreement with Dr. Poor's criticisms, and the absence of defense, are emphasized by Henry G. Hart, who reports the episode for the Philadelphia *Record*. Writes Mr. Hart:

> "Dr. Poor found a sympathetic audience for his paper against the great physicist, and when he had summed up his conclusions not one of the astronomers present defended Einstein or his views.
>
> "The reverse was true. Dr. R. F. Moulton, professor of dynamic astronomy at the University of Chicago, declared that the scientific world was bowing down before a superficial beauty, and symmetry in the Einstein theories and, before investigating them, was worshiping with as much zeal as a Fundamentalist worships Genesis.
>
> "He added that in the Einstein calculations there is a percentage of error varying from 50 to 200 per cent., whereas in the physics of Newton, which relativists claim Einstein has supplanted, the possibility of error, even when they were first given to the world, was only one-tenth of 1 per cent. He said it was impossible for him to think that Einstein had spoken with any thing resembling finality, and that his work should be more zealously scrutinized before so much credence was given it.
>
> "Dr. Poor prefaced his address by saying his paper was the result of an investigation of Einstein's original papers in the *Annalen der Physik*, and that his conclusions were based upon scientific statements, diagrams and mathematical formulas found in those authentic accounts of relativity. He further explained that his paper traced the developments of Einstein's researches as to the possible effects of gravitation upon light and upon its speed of propagation, from his earliest conceptions of 1907 through to the completion of 'The General Theory of Relativity' in 1916.
>
> "'It is more interesting to believe the impossible than the possible,' he said at the outset, 'and I am here this afternoon to disturb some of you in this pleasant pastime.'
>
> "Dr. Poor, in summing up his conclusions, said:
>
> "'The general conception regarding Einstein's theory of light deflection is not in accord with the facts. In his actual formulas there is no trace of non-Euclidian geometry or curved space (one of the great boasts and poetical concepts of the relativists) nor do these formulas involve or depend upon any 'new' law of gravitation.
>
> "'The truth or falsity of the Newtonian law is not involved in his concepts, formulas or predictions. The basic formula of his calculations, both in 1911 and in 1916, is one of ordinary physical optics.
>
> "'His prediction is based upon an assumed, or hypothetical "retardation" of a light wave as it approaches the sun; the assumption that light is "repelled" or "repulsed" by a gravitational body. The changed prediction was due to the adoption of a new or revised formula for this hypothetical "retardation" of light in its passage in and through a gravitational field.
>
> "'Einstein made a mathematical error in his practical application of his formulas to the eclipse problem, an error so large as to destroy the "confirmation" of the theory by the various eclipse expeditions.'
>
> "After Dr. Moulton had added his depreciation of Einstein, Dr Poor arose and related this incident:
>
> "'Recently I went to the biggest scientific bookstore in New York and asked for one of Einstein's books. They said they didn't keep them, and I asked them why. They explained that they didn't consider Einstein sufficiently scientific, and that I would find his books in the psychological department.'"

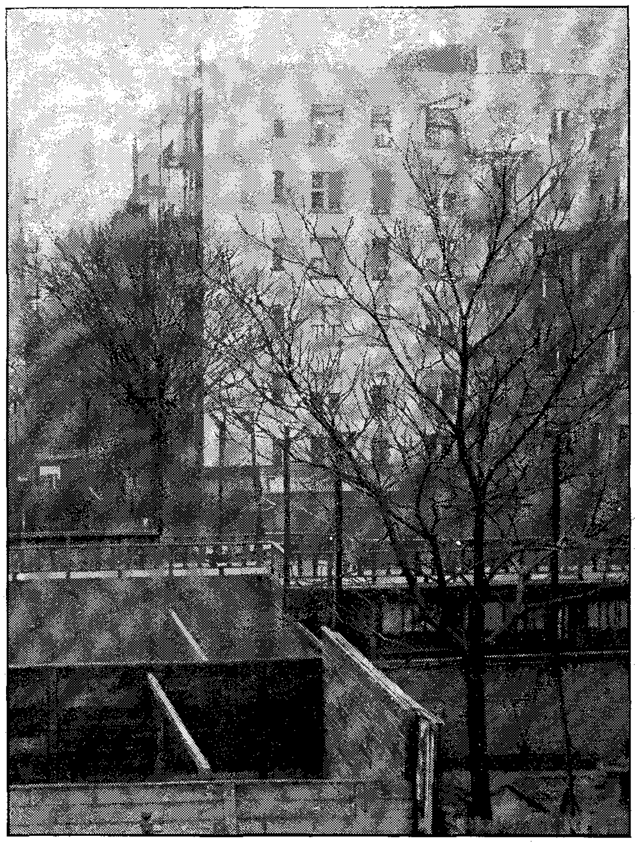
A "VEGETABLE SKUNK"

THIS OPPROBRIOUS EPITHET is applied to the ailanthus tree by Robert Sparks Walker, writing in *The Flower-Grower* (Calcium, N. Y.) He makes up for it, however, by enumerating later a list of the tree's good qualities. If you are on speaking terms with this tree, he says, you already know that some of its kind do not bear wholesome reputations. In some American cities it is a violation of the law to permit one to grow. Yet in Malakka it is called the "Tree of Heaven." It is not unusual for cows, pigs, and chickens to be outlawed in cities, but it reads like fiction that lawmakers should take steps to prevent certain trees from becoming vegetable citizens. He goes on:

"The chief objection raised against the ailanthus tree is on account of its offensive odor when in bloom. It is also claimed that when the air that contains the small grains of pollen is breathed that it aggravates hay fever and causes catarrhal troubles.

"But not all ailanthus trees are guilty of the charges preferred against them, since all of them do not give off the offensive odor. The fertile-blooming type does not carry the ill-scented pollen, but it is the male, or pollen-producing tree that causes all the trouble.

"As repulsive as such scents are to our nostrils, it is well to remember that all such things do not happen so without a just cause. Trees and plants have a means of knowing their friends as well as their enemies, and they seem to know their likes and dislikes. Therefore, they do all within their power to favor and attract their friends and go to the limit in discouraging visitations by their enemies. For this reason the flowers of various trees and plants are so constructed as to attract the attention of the proper insect, and they make it comfortable and pleasant for them when they come on their visits.



A "TREE OF HEAVEN" IN A NEW YORK BACKYARD

It is almost the only tree that thrives in the smoke and dust-laden air and the impoverished soil of Manhattan.

"Some naturalists think that probably the ill-scented odor that is so pronounced in certain types of the ailanthus tree serves as a means of driving off the insects that are incapable of cross-fertilizing their flowers. If this is true, then the tree is probably dependent on certain insects like the carrion fly to transport its pollen to the pistillate flowers. It then becomes necessary for its ill-scented odor to mimic decaying flesh to make certain that the carrion flies will not pass it by.

"But it still remains for some person to discover a means of distinguishing between the male and the perfect blooming ailanthus tree before it reaches the blooming age.

"The ailanthus tree has many virtues which so far outweigh its vices that it deserves protection. In many large cities, such as we have in the United States, the smoke and dust clog the breathing pores of the green leaves of many species of trees which makes it quite impossible to grow them successfully. The ailanthus is a tree whose foliage successfully resists the smoke and dust nuisance of the city and makes a splendid shade. It is a native of China, and the species that is commonly found in the United States is known as the ailanthus glandulosa.

"It thrives in almost any kind of soil and its winged seeds fly and establish themselves in almost every conceivable nook. Even in the steeple of one of the churches in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a number of ailanthus trees have been growing for about ten years. Just how they have managed to thrive in such an exalted position is marvelous, and if we knew their secret, we certainly ought to be able to increase our savings accounts! In this instance the Tree of Heaven seems to be trying to realize the full meaning of its common name.

"The foliage of the ailanthus tree lends a tropical effect to the surroundings. Its leaflets are set on a stem like the leaves of the walnut tree. When the ailanthus tree has been left growing for two or three years and is then cut back, the new shoots come out so rapidly they make a dense screen.

"But did you ever examine the bark of a large tree of this kind? It is so extremely hard that it is difficult to remove a piece of it with a pocket-knife without breaking the blade. There is an oleoresin derived from its bark which is an effective vermifuge, and, when taken internally, produces sweating and vomiting. The trunk of an old ailanthus tree is usually blotched up with this rosin.

"The ailanthus tree in favored soils attains a height of sixty feet or more and is fairly hardy in the North, but young growths are rather tender in the severe colder climates.

"It is a tree that makes a dependable friend of the poor children of the cities, for its winged seeds fly to barren spots or to cinder heaps, and after they have germinated, strong healthy trees soon rise up, thus assuring a good shade for many American children who would not otherwise enjoy such luxuries in the warm summer months. Owners of rental property, especially the cheap kind, do not usually go to the trouble to plant out shade trees for the benefit of their tenants. However, while they are neglecting such duties, Nature slips stealthily in and plants the seeds of the ailanthus tree, and before the owner is scarcely aware of what has taken place, trees are growing in almost every conceivable nook."

THE GOLDEN POLAR SEAS—All sea water contains gold. This fact, which has been known for some time, is at present without practical value, since to extract every dollar's worth it would be necessary to expend several dollars in labor and equipment. Under these circumstances, it is interesting, but will cause no "gold rush," to learn that Arctic waters are richest in the precious metal, as was announced recently before the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, at a session held at Kiel, Germany. At this meeting, we are told in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), Prof. F. Haber gave the results of a research which he and Dr. J. Jaenicke had been prosecuting for many years. We read:

"Earlier investigators found that the gold content of sea water was from five to ten milligrams per metric ton, but the above-mentioned research on 5,000 samples, collected from many seas and from different depths, showed that the amount present is smaller. Water from the South Atlantic contained less than 0.01 per ton; water from the bay of San Francisco a little more, and samples from the Polar seas four or five times this quantity.

"Melted ice from the Polar seas was often considerably richer in gold. The form in which gold occurs in sea water is not, as previously supposed, as dissolved aurichlorid, but as a mineral slime or as a constituent of the plankton organisms.

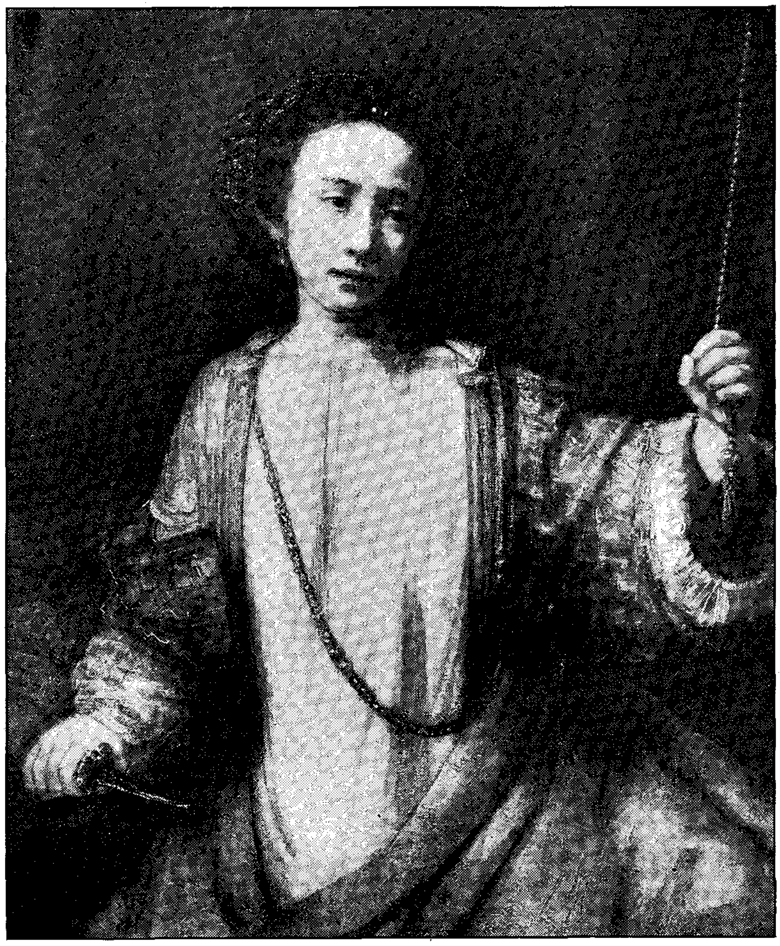
"Its separation is effected quantitatively by adding a minute amount of alkali polysulfid and a trace of copper, and then filtering through fine sand charged with sulfur. This process, however, would not be practicable on an industrial scale."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF PAINTING

A PANORAMA OF ART, ancient and modern, is offered by the Reinhardt Gallery in New York, to console those who may not go abroad to see the great masters. Beginning with Rembrandt and El Greco and coming on down to Cezanne and Matisse, an array of pictures from private and public galleries stirs the enthusiasm of critics. Miss Elizabeth L. Cary, of the New York *Times*, feels it "enlivening to find in this fair land an exhibition that can be called 'important' in the classic, ponderous sense of the hateful word, and also 'interesting' in the cheerful, spontaneous idiom of the independent amateur." In a general way the exhibition illustrates three hundred years of painting. The "Portrait of a Nobleman" in the elongated style familiar in the work of El Greco was painted in 1608, while the examples representing the work of Picasso and Matisse are as recent as 1925. Chief among all and holding a solitary place of honor is the Rembrandt, a "Lucretia," painted after the inspiration of Shakespeare's pitiful heroine. Seen for the first time in America, it is almost a new revelation to the art world in general, since it has been unknown to any great authority on Rembrandt since the time Dr. Waagen cataloged it in 1854. It was recently discovered in England and has been acquired by Mr. Herschel V. Jones of Minneapolis. The catalog brings forward the certification of Dr. Wilhelm Bode, the great German authority, who writes:



RESCUED FROM OBSCURITY

Rembrandt's long forgotten painting of Shakespeare's pitiful heroine "Lucrece" at the moment of killing herself.

"The painting representing *Lucretia* contemplating killing herself, I consider to be a masterpiece by Rembrandt painted in his last period. It has the original large signature and the date 1666. In the color composition, in which a dullish yellow predominates, and in which delicate green and purplish red tones are wonderfully harmonized with dull white and black, the picture is very close to the 'Jewish Bride,' painted about the same time, and is of the same high rank.

"The picture has been prepared and finished with the most extraordinary sureness and masterfulness—to a great extent with a palet knife—and yet in its execution it is of the greatest delicacy scarcely again achieved by Rembrandt. The glow of the colors and their luminosity, and the golden tones are emphasized by the beautiful condition of the picture, which surpasses anything that I know of Rembrandt."

Turning to Miss Cary, we read:

"Rembrandt was sixty-three when he died and his art was at its zenith. Into this painting he threw with his boldest gesture the elements of his mature genius. The 'old household stuff and wonderful rags,' the gleaming jewels and golden chains, to which he clung with his curious, intense love of splendor, are used in this painting with the casual ease of his ironic later years. Life was mocking his love of the material, and in his turn he mocked those who judged him dependent upon his hoarded treasures.

"Difficult as it is to turn from the Rembrandt, the pictures companioning it repay transferred attention. There are Hobbema and Hals to continue the Dutch school, and opposite these a very beautiful portrait by Rubens of his son Nicholas, thinly painted on wood warm and golden in tone, from the collection of Max Epstein; and a fine Van Dyke, a portrait of a Cardinal whose chief claim to aristocratic type lies in long slenderness of hand. It comes from the collection of Carl Weeks. In the same room a Fragonard faces a Raeburn, and three Englishmen are confronted by three Spaniards. The Romney is a record achievement for that light-minded painter of English charms, holding its own with extraordinary force among far greater things.

"The Spanish group includes the 'Portrait of a Girl' by Velasquez from the Willys collection, a 'Portrait of a Nobleman' by El Greco of grave distinction (from the Herschel V. Jones collection), and a Goya—a lady with a parrot, blonde, with the amazing plumed and ribboned head-dress of the period, decoration, portraiture, painting, all in the lighter grand manner of Spain."

W. Roberts, the English critic, in a small brochure on "Romney" writes of the portrait of Mrs. Pringle:

"This exceptionally fine portrait of a beautiful woman is especially interesting because it represents one of the few instances in which Romney may be said to have branched out of 'the Romney manner.' That manner was to paint his women sitters in the plainest of dresses, white or black. Here we have an elaborately painted color scheme, an old-gold dress, a white

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRA
Springfield, Missouri

chu edged with blue, a blue sash, a various-colored head-dress
owning a mass of powdered hair, and brown gloves, the arms
which come up to the elbows; the large pearl earrings and the
earl necklace on a narrow dark ribbon neckband complete a
cture which must have surprized and gratified the sitter as
uch as the artist who painted it. Usually it was Romney who
ggested the kind of dress in which he could best paint the
rtraits of his sitters; but in this case we may be sure it was
ngle who decided upon what dress she should wear, and
t Mr. Romney. Charming and
acious as she appears in her
rtrait, there is also the latent
ggestion that Mrs. Pringle was
lady who knew her own mind
d would have her own way.
ne can not help thinking that
a plain white dress Mrs.
ringle would have looked some-
hat insipid; and all lovers of
omney's delightful art will be
ateful to the owner of the good
ste—the sitter or whoever it
as—who decided upon the
stume which Mrs. Pringle was
wear in sitting to Romney
r her portrait."

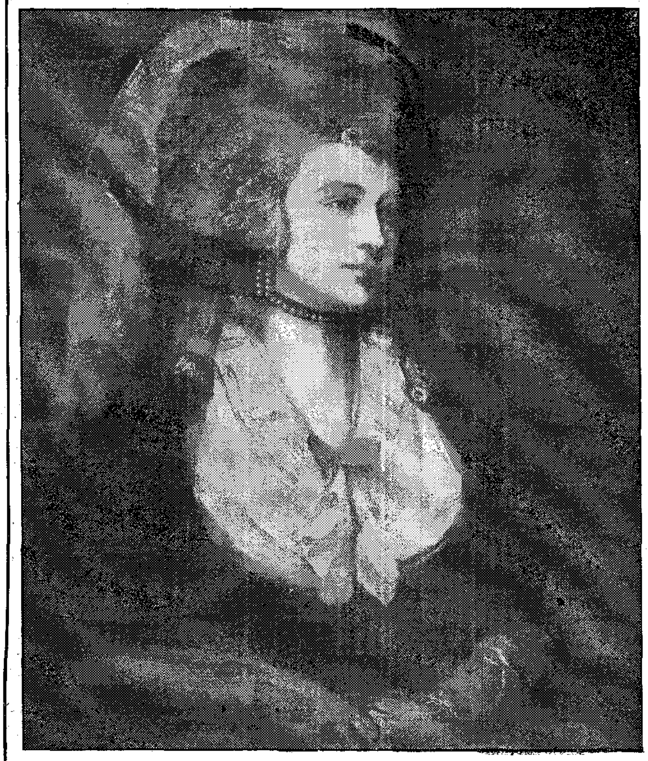
Our illustrations do not cover
e representations of the modern
hool, so we must take the
tic's word for their importance:

"The room of the moderns,
ginning with Corot, not much
home in this galère, however
assified by contemporary criti-
sm, marches by way of Courbet,
Daumier (the magnificent
prising' of the Phillips collec-
on), of Turner and Manet and
onet to Cezanne, Renoir,
auguin, Van Gogh, Picasso,
atisse. Among these a spe-
al word should be given to
e Matisse from Miss Etta
one's collection, an example
at affirms mastery in itself
d for its author. Only a painter worthy to be associated with
e best in this kind could take this subject, a gay and usual
terior with a rose-colored carpet and bright rug, some flowers,
table, a paneled door, and extract from its aspect all pictorial
gnificance, casting aside all superfluities, playing scale and
e and color into a stimulating vital composition, using pure
lor and frank pigment, without glaze or modifying tones or
ds to allurement, endowing it with all the characteristic
rtues of modernity. To admit Matisse in this example to
is historic sequence was an act of the highest intelligence."

THE COVER—Without wishing to enter into competition
ith the plentiful snow which the winter has furnished us, we
nture to offer a third snow scene in our series of timely covers.
one should seek to discover the source of the painter's inspira-
on, one might look at the pine-trees and think of Norway.
ut the old stone fence places the scene inevitably in New En-
and, and we know that Mr. Irvine has a home in Lyme, Connecti-
t. His work, however, is not confined to American scenes.
uring the recent industrious year abroad, he painted in Wales,
otland and the Hebrides; he crossed to France, lingering along
e coast of Brittany, and brought back many memorials of his
journing. His color is bright, and manner of handling paint
irited, and the canvases display a general impression of youth-
lness. Mr. Irvine was born in Byron, Illinois, February 28,
69. His early art education was obtained in Chicago, and it was
ere that he lived for some years before coming to the East.
he Art Institute of Chicago has two of his works on permanent
hibition.

ENGLISH BOOKS ON THE "INDEX"

THE PROHIBITION OF BOOKS through the "Index," issued by the Vatican, seems to succeed better in France than in England. It is a curious coincidence that testimony to this fact appears almost simultaneously with that we published last week about France. The London *Spectator* prints a contribution from a British Roman Catholic, who has lately visited the office of the Congregation of the Index of Forbidden Books in Rome and received "two shocks of surprize. First at the books on the Index which I never expected to find there. Secondly, at the numbers of such books which I had read in ignorance of the fact that, being a Catholic, it was sinful for me to read them." First he gives an account of how the Office overlooks its work in England:



AN UNUSUAL ROMNEY

This portrait of Mrs. Pringle is called "a record achievement for that light-minded painter of English charms."

"So far as my experience as a Catholic goes, nothing is done by the authorities of the Church to bring to the knowledge of the faithful such books in current circulation, and obtainable by them at the bookseller's, or in the libraries, as have been placed on the Index. I have never seen a list of such books posted on the doors of any Catholic Church. I have never heard such a list read out by the priest at mass on Sundays. I have never been asked by a priest at confession whether I had read any particular book which had just been placed on the Index, or been warned that as this book or that book had been placed on the Index I must not read it. I am sure the same may be said of ninety-nine Catholics out of every hundred; and that being so, there is hardly a Catholic of fairly wide reading who has not read books which he was unaware he was forbidden to read by the Holy Office."

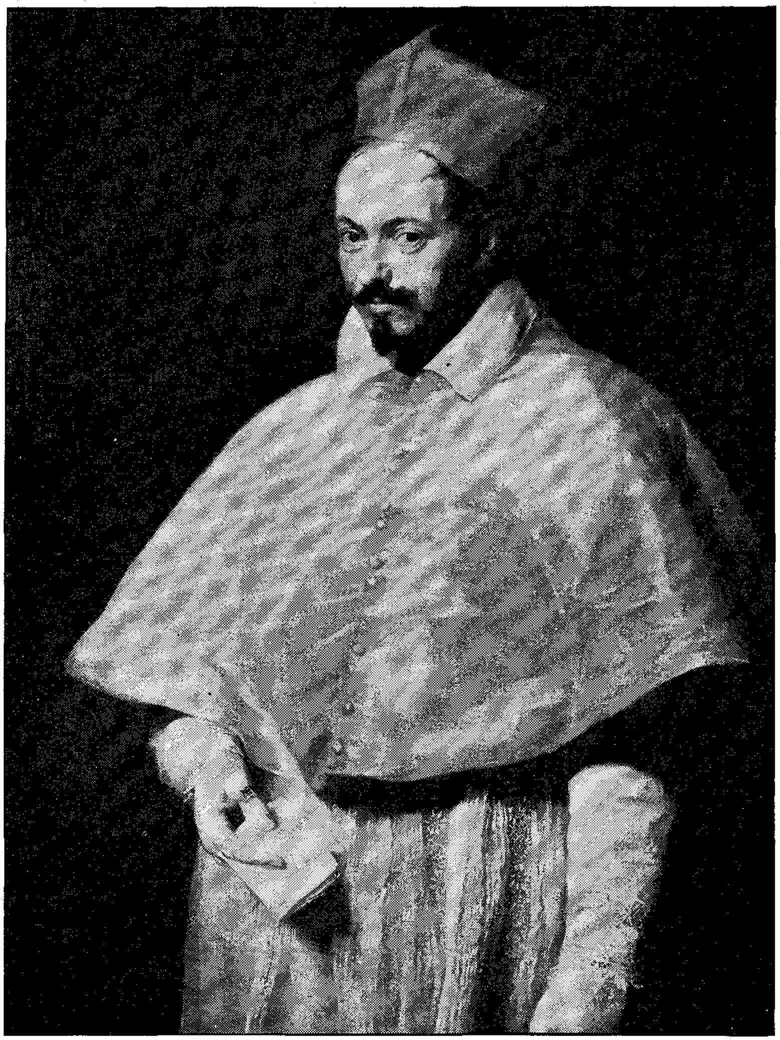
Then we come upon the banned:

"Among the books which, having read, I was surprized to find on the Index, are—Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'; Oliver Goldsmith's 'History of England'; Hallam's 'Constitutional History of England' and 'Europe During the Middle Ages'; Andrew Lang's 'Myth, Ritual and Religion'; Locke's 'Human Understanding' (my boy attending a Catholic College conducted by a religious Order got this book as a prize!); Mill's 'Political Economy'; Mivart's 'Happiness in Hell'; Richardson's 'Pamela'; Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey'; Whateley's 'Logic.'

"Among the foreign works condemned which I have also read are—the novels of Dumas (it is interesting to note that 'Count of Monte-Cristo' is exempted); Hugo's 'Notre Dame de Paris' and 'Les Misérables'; Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason'; Ranke's 'History of the Popes'; Rousseau's 'Emile' and 'Julia, or the New Héloise'; and Taine's 'History of English Literature.'"

Our former article did not contain the following highly important information:

"It must not be supposed that these books, or any other books on the Index, have been lightly condemned, or without serious investigation. The Index Congregation consists of about ten cardinals and thirty consultors, chiefly bishops. Its permanent officials are members of the Dominican Order. When a book is reported to the Index Congregation, it is submitted to a number of the consultors, and if a majority of them agree that condemnation is likely to have a good effect, a meeting of the whole Congregation is called, at which, after full discussion, a verdict is returned—'condemned' or 'dismissed.' The points chiefly considered are—Does the book defend heresies?—Is it derogatory to God, the Blessed Virgin, the Saints?—Does it vilify the Church, or the clerical or religious state?—Is it lewd or obscene? Books may be condemned on any of these grounds because of isolated passages. Finally, should a book be condemned, the secretary of the Index Congregation lays the whole matter before the Pope, who, if he sees fit, authorizes the publication of the decree. Some Roman Catholics, whose writings were condemned, have made submission to the Index and withdrawn their books. One of the most recent cases was that of Fogazzaro, the Italian novelist, who withdrew 'Il Santo' (The Saint)."



VAN DYCK IN SINISTER MOOD

"Cardinal Rivarola," loaned by Carl Nocks of Des Moines, Iowa. All these pictures are exhibited for the benefit of the Greenwich House Music School, New York.

KILLED BY LAUGHTER—So many tears have been shed by Western audiences over "Madama Butterfly" that the Powers who have charge over the equalizing forces of the world find an offset in the East. At all events, "Madama Butterfly," according to a London *Daily Mail* correspondent, is and always has been a joke in Japan. "Altho written around a theme not uncommon in Japan, and in a vein of pathos which ordinarily appeals very strongly to a Japanese audience, 'Madama Butterfly' is an opera that no one has yet produced successfully in Japan. Every time it is tried, 'Madama Butterfly' is swept off the boards in gales of derisive laughter." The mystery is cleared up:

> "The reason is the difference between Japan as it actually is and Japan as it is conceived to be by the outside world, and the difference is such that no Japanese audience, however much they are becoming fond of Western music, can stand it. It is largely the dressing that is at fault. When Westerners attempt to attire themselves in Japanese clothing, especially the women, they can make bigger fools of themselves in Japanese eyes than any Westerner can possibly imagine.
>
> "When a visiting opera company attempts to sing 'Madama Butterfly' in the costumes prepared for the opera abroad, the Japanese audience first gasps, then grows amazed, and finally goes into laughter that develops hysterics. It happened in 1921 when the opera was first attempted in Japan by a Russian company. In 1923 an Italian company was forced to ring down the curtain.
>
> "Again, in 1925, another company staged the opera. Women laughed until they had to be led out. Men choked and rolled out of their seats. The poor singers did not know what was the matter, and the bewilderment on their faces only increased the gales of laughter that greeted each fresh development of the tragedy."

The writer of the London Diary in *The Evening Standard* makes his comment on the matter. Observing Japanese people at Covent Garden, "pondering, behind those inscrutable expressions, on a plump Italian prima donna, in apparently, a dressing-gown portraying the Japanese heroine of Puccini's opera, he rather welcomes the news from Tokyo." Transplanted plays, he says, can sometimes be irresistibly comic

> "Once I saw 'Charley's Aunt' played in modern Greek in Athens, and I fancy Oxford knows more of Athens than Athens of Oxford. The undergraduates wore swords, and the college servant took his orders on his knees, with his forehead on the ground."

PUTTING "MONA LISA" IN THE SHADE

THE "GREATEST PICTURE Sargent ever produced" is the tribute Sir William Orpen pays to "a hitherto unknown" canvas he has recently purchased. Already five times the purchase price has been offered the artist, who however, clings to his possession. The subject of the painting is a poor Spanish peasant woman young and still beautiful, but with a face of one who has known sorrow. "Here, we have a real woman, soul and body, love and motherhood, and all one can desire, painted with intense feeling and love of his work." So the new possessor is reported to have said, following up with: "'Mona Lisa' is cheap bit of clap-trap compared with this woman Just what speaks in the words of the famous artist now turned critic, whether the modernist who repels the classics, or the reckless enthusiast taking pride in a new possession, are questions the Brookly *Eagle* tries to answer:

> "Sir William has himself attained the heights of success as a portraitist. Yet even the most opulent of artists would hardly pit his guineas against those of the very wealthy in competition for a canva generally ranked as he ranks this one. He may have overestimated it, but his lifelong connection with collectors of discrimination renders this unlikely. If he has really discovered esthetic merit where the ordinary picture buyers could not find it, we must score one for the artist as a connoisseur.
>
> "As a matter of fact nobody knows much about what the painters themselves would pay for one another's works if they had the money, since as a very general rule they haven't it Prices paid indicate clearly enough the ranking of painters and their work by collectors, private and corporate. But who are the painters' painters? Sir William has given us one little glimpse into this mystery.
>
> "We are not likely to have another soon. What artists say o the subject leaves much to be desired. In their utterance partizanship clouds the issue. Even if a committee of painters should be formed to stock a sort of guild museum it would probably not get much further toward harmony than the averag hanging committee. It is the artist's money that talks; and he seldom has enough of it to attain much eloquence."

AS WE GROW VERY YOUNG

ENGLAND'S MEN OF LETTERS have usually been the ones to size up America and reproduce us in print for home consumption. The habit grows as our literary visitors increase. One of the earliest, however, was a woman, and her example is followed to-day, tho in a far different temper, by another woman, Miss Rebecca West. She has made at least two visits to our shores, and is reported as having determined to come and live here permanently. In *The Sunday Times* (London) she reveals "the strangest thing about America" to be her conviction that this country is growing younger day by day. "Even New York itself, from being at the beginning of this century indisputably metropolitan, is reverting more and more to frontier conditions." Here are some of her proofs:

"It is universally admitted that 'Broadway,' the melodrama that has been the success of the season over there and has just been produced over here, is a photographically accurate rendering of the kind of New York life the authors have chosen as their subject. But those half-naked girls, those shootings, those gang feuds and loyalties, might also be part of a photographically accurate rendering of a Wild West mining camp in the roaring forties. One does not wish to exaggerate the importance of these night clubs; but that they should take so specifically a frontier form is significant.

"It is a sign of a primitive simplicity that it is amazing to find in control of far greater material resources than complexity has ever found at its disposal; that is itself amazed to find itself in control of them. There are in New York all manner of extremely sophisticated persons, of men and women who represent the world's finest achievement in elegance and culture, but the mass of the population is in a frontier state of mind. They have the pioneer vices and virtues. They are lawless. For example, Central Park, in spite of its rock-bound lakes and its trees that are precious in a treeless city, is excessively unpleasant to walk in because of the multitude of speeding automobiles that race ceaselessly along its serpentine roads. I used to ask why they did not have a speed limit in the parks as we have in London; and was told by my American friends that it would be no use since nobody would observe them."

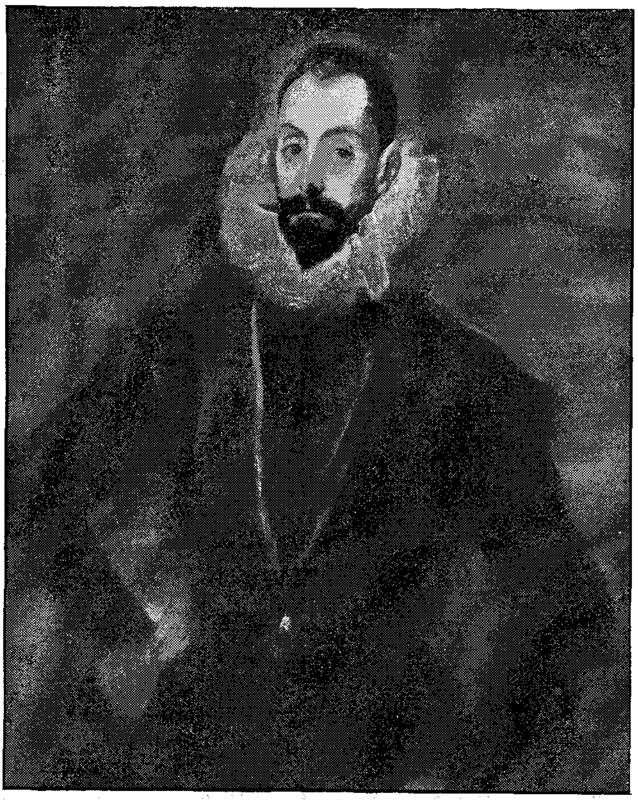
The next evidence is the "misguided enthusiasm" poured out on conspicuous personalities:

"Admiring certain human qualities and wishing to isolate them by personification, and not knowing Venus and Diana and Apollo, they make their own myths, wait at the door of an apartment house to see Gloria Swanson, who is credited with ascending to her high home in a perfumed elevator, which certainly makes rising from the foam seem, as they say, old stuff; they go mad up and down Broadway when Gertrude Ederle comes home; they wait for hours in a queue miles long to look on dead Valentino. They practise among themselves a kind of good fellowship that it is surprizing to find in urban crowds, that would seem more natural in two horsemen on a lonely plain. It is curious, when one sits and watches the crowd in Madison Square Garden at any sporting event, to see how, when a man asks another to give him a light, both try to make the momentary contact much more of a bid for friendliness than ever two Europeans would do. It is this that makes them perhaps as charming a people to live amongst as any in the world."

Miss West has formulated, also, a "Coolidge myth":

"And they are as completely uninterested in politics as the inhabitants of a mining camp might be. It is overwhelmingly important that Europe should understand exactly how uninterested in politics the average American is. A proof of it may be found in their glorification of President Coolidge's silence. This, by the way, is a myth produced by a mass desire. Actually President Coolidge is the least silent President of recent years. Newspaper men have furnished tables which show that both in written and spoken statements he is far more verbose than President Wilson. Nor, of course, would it be admirable if he were silent, since surely not the least of a statesman's duties is to educate politically the general public. But America wishes President Coolidge to say nothing, because that implies that he is doing nothing. For they wish to believe that statesmen are unnecessary, that politics is a luxury, and that all that is necessary is to tie these up in as negative a condition as possible, and let the economic development of the country automatically carry the population on to prosperity and happiness.

"This attitude is particularly marked at present for various reasons. Firstly, the economic development of the country is at present so rapid that what they say, so far as they can test it by their own individual lives and that of their neighbors, seems convincingly and finally true. A great many of them are indeed being borne to such heights of prosperity and happiness that they can truthfully claim that in that respect no human beings have ever had better fortune; and the silence which is maintained regarding disadvantageous conditions in the United States, very largely because they chiefly concern people who do not speak English, and therefore find it difficult to communicate them to the public, make them think their country in an even better way than it is."



A NOBLEMAN FROM SPAIN

Specimen of El Greco's art which is said to have shown certain elongations of form through a defect in the artist's vision.

Looking at things from "a private point of view," Miss West attempts to explain how "the reception which France gave certain Americans last summer hurt them so cruelly":

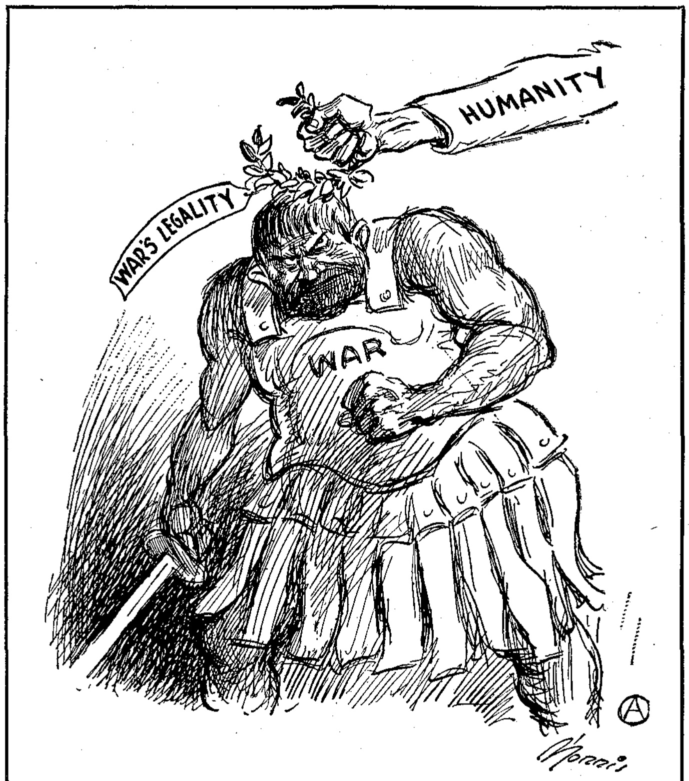
"An American can understand a race riot if the rioters are blinded by concern for the honor of white women or tales of German atrocities; but he can not understand barbed acerbities inspired by complicated deductions based on the price of the franc. For one thing, never having known what it is to feel fear about money, that emotion is incomprehensible to them. America will not for a hundred years be able to understand the European point of view on this matter.

"The second reason why it is necessary to bear in mind America's present political negativism is that she may be given due credit for her refusal to participate in the World Court. Any representative she might have sent there would have sat without an effective sanction, and would have been liable to be torn to pieces for any decision he might make, even as President Wilson was torn to pieces on his return from Versailles, not because he had taken a particular course of action, but because he had taken any at all in the name of a country that has not yet any coherent political will. The refusal may have been couched in terms that seemed to be a rejection of Europe. But it was, in fact, a sane enough recognition of the paradox that America of to-day is a younger country than the America of Alexander Hamilton or Lincoln; and that her political progress is impossible while she maintains her present concentration on her economic development."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE STUDENTS' WAR ON MARS

TWO THOUSAND STUDENTS, representing colleges in every State in the Union, are "opposed to the general imperialistic policy of the United States Government," according to a resolution indorsed, but not actually adopted, by the National Christian Student Conference, recently concluded in Milwaukee. The resolution to some of our editors is as a red rag to a bull, and charges that they are pacifist, radical, even moronic, are heaped on the heads of the young idealists. The conference, which is said not to be a permanent organization, was brought together under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., in response to a movement started in the undergraduate "Y" organizations of the colleges and universities. Its purpose was to provide a discussion group in which students "could attempt to settle in their own minds the problems of almost any nature if the application of Christ's teachings could help." With such a wide range before them, the students tackled most of the problems which vex the minds of sages and saints and of the workaday people of the world, but it is the students' attitude on war and "militarism" which arouses most emphatic comment. War came in for further action in another discussion, in which twenty-seven men and women delegates, by a rising vote, we read, declared they would not support any war. The greatest sentiment of the convention indorsed the statement, "I am ready to support some wars and not others," the vote showing 740 holding this attitude. Ninety-five said they would support any war declared by recognized authority. Three hundred and fifty-six were not ready to commit themselves.



SNATCH AWAY HIS CROWN

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The resolution against "American militarism" also condemns military training in the colleges. It was offered by William J. Tyler of New York University, after a discussion in which nationalism was called "lies and false ideals," we read in the Milwaukee *Journal.* All who discust the resolution from the floor favored it, we are told, the only issue being whether it or any other resolution should be adopted. It was formally indorsed by a large vote, after a policy of no resolutions had been established. Among those who threw stones at Mars was Kirby Page, editor of *The World To-morrow,* who said, we read in the Milwaukee paper, that the world "stands to-day on the brink of another great conflict and catastrophe," and that "there are more potential causes of war in Europe to-day than there were in 1914." This, said Mr. Page, is "a great challenge to the followers of Christ in these days to rise up and turn the tide against war, to destroy the whole war system." As Mr. Page's address is quoted further in the Milwaukee daily, he goes on:

> "Through the ages many profest Christians have failed utterly to understand the meaning of Jesus' teachings. Organized groups of Christians have with appalling frequency slaughtered multitudes of their own coreligionists, to say nothing of the fury with which they have attacked heretics and infidels. After reading the story of the religious wars, the Crusades, the Inquisition, the burning of witches and the repeated massacres of the Jews, one can scarcely fail to reach the conclusion that the vast majority of the profest followers of Jesus have always been blind to the real meaning of His religion.
>
> "It can not be doubted that the method of Jesus in dealing with offenders was to overcome evil with good. Organized groups have rarely used this method of maintaining security and justice. Herein is found the reason why we are still confronted with the peril of war.
>
> "There are enough of you here to turn the tide against war during the next three decades if only you will consecrate yourselves unreservedly to this great cause."

Amidst these alarums against war a genial note was sounded by a Japanese, Susumu Kobe, a student at the University of Washington, who said he once thought America was imperialistic. Now, however, he realizes that America is "not a country of turmoil, but that under the surface of things there is a love for peace and friendship." He will tell his countrymen, he said, "that America is not as bad as they think she is." He regrets the immigration act of 1924, which he feels is an "insult" to Japan, and said, as we quote from the Milwaukee daily again:

> "I do not deny the right of the United States to pass any law it desires, but I do say that immigration can be restricted without singling out Japan as an object of insult. Japan is not preparing for war. It may have done so in the past, but I give you my word of honor that Japan is, perhaps, the most peaceful nation in the world to-day. Her resentment of your immigration act is being done in a peaceful way."

Outside of the conference, the seed scattered by the students fell upon some stony ground. "Moscow!" says Col. Stephen Park, head of the National Reserve Officers' Association. Referring to the leaders of the conference, Colonel Park is quoted in the Milwaukee *Journal* as saying:

> "These men have brought these students here—many of them at least—under false pretenses and without giving the delegates a hint that the conference was to degenerate into a meeting for the dissemination of doctrines which smack strongly of disloyalty. In all the discussions which have taken place, as far as I can learn, the United States Government has been attacked viciously, and not one speaker has defended it.
>
> "The speakers who addrest the conference Thursday, and others in this country who are purveying similar anti-militaristic doctrines, are getting their salaries straight from Moscow. They

are going about the country attending gatherings of young people, and making those gatherings the occasion for spreading propaganda which comes from Soviet Russia."

Some zestful, emphatic protests against the students' "pacificism" are sounded also here and there in the press. For instance, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that "Jesus never failed to recognize the temporal authority of the State," and asserts of the students' actions:

> "These incidents go to show to what lengths the insane pacifism and the virulent socialism of influential groups in America have attained. The churches are filled with this evil, disruptive teaching; a teaching which makes of Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln unchristian murderers—counselors of, and participants in, war; teachings which are an insult to every martyr who has laid down his life in the sacred cause of liberty, for love of country, for the defense of women and children and homes from the ravagement of brutal soldiery intent upon loot and human slaughter.
>
> "Well does a brave Army chaplain denounce these libels and aspersions of namby-pamby cowards, who hide behind a perversion of moral patriotism and religious duty, as treason. If not that, it certainly may be said that such utterances hold the active germ of treason; for, as Chaplain Alva J. Brasted, of the Second Army Division, has said: 'Such action savors of treason. It is a duty of a father to provide for his own household, and one of those necessary provisions is the defense of his own, and it is the duty of the citizen to stand ready to defend his own country.'
>
> "What have these young saints to say of the Covenanters of Scotland, of the iron legions of Cromwell, of the tattered patriots of Valley Forge, of the men who curst and shot with Jackson at New Orleans, of the millions who heard the call of Lincoln, who went forth to strike the shackles from the limbs of an enslaved people; of the splendid American boys who went down to the fields of battle in Europe during the World War? Their puling proclamation should brand them for what they are: Fanatics who would preserve the Eighteenth Amendment, regardless of cost and effort, but traitors to their flag in any hour of their country's need."

Photograph by R. Oggiano

NO FODDER FOR CANNON

William J. Tyler, a student of New York University, who introduced a resolution at the National Christian Student Conference opposing "the general imperialistic policy of the United States Government."

"Nobody wants war," observes the Hartford *Courant;* "but war may be thrust upon us or self-respect may force us to start a war." For—

> "There are just wars and unjust wars, but it is not for the individual or any group of individuals to declare that they consider themselves immune from the responsibilities of citizenship under the flag that protects them. This applies to the members of the National Conference of Students as well as to all other American citizens. The young gentlemen specifically referred to are not making the proper preparation for their chosen career when they preach disloyalty."

A little more indulgent toward "youth's precipitancy," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

> "It may be that the highest ethical view of war obligations is that which makes the individual conscience the determining factor. A war is just or unjust. It may be held that the Rev. Mr. X——, believing a specific war to be unjust, ought not to fight in it or to support it. That is debatable. There have always been sincere, conscientious objectors, who found even prison preferable to the sacrifice of their convictions.
>
> "But 'any future war' is an inclusive term that the godly man, if wise, will avoid. Benjamin Franklin to the contrary notwithstanding, there are just wars, good wars, wars that the Christian soldier is bound to fight in. National defense, a high aim of statesmanship, is entitled to ethical sanction. The existence and the dignity of a nation like the United States mean much to the whole world; we are not selfish, but altruistic in maintaining them. That is something for the theological students to consider."

WHAT TO EXPECT OF A PREACHER'S SON

"WELL, WHAT MORE COULD YOU EXPECT? He's a preacher's son." So said Mrs. Grundy and her numerous family when the minister's son has fallen by the wayside. It is an all too common, but, fortunately, gradually disappearing, belief that most sons of the manse or rectory are black sheep and that most of them end their days in jail. A glance through the pages of "Who's Who" may convince even the most obstinate of their error. Further disproof of the popular belief is offered by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who in a recent address in Chicago before the Society of Ministers' Sons and Daughters took up the defense of ministers' sons. Emphasis in a preacher's home is not placed on commercial success, he said, as he is quoted in the Chicago *News;* but he cited these sons of ministers as successful in the market-place: Edward H. Harriman, Levi P. Morton, Cecil Rhodes, John F. Andrus, William C. Brown, John D. Archbold and Henry M. Flagler. Three of the six largest State universities, three of the six best-known women's colleges, two of the largest Presbyterian colleges, and the two greatest Baptist colleges, he said, are headed by preachers' children. Bishop Hughes gave also a long list of ministers' sons who have succeeded in art, literature, politics, statesmanship, in newspaper and magazine work, in poetry and in science and invention. Among the poets he cited Tennyson, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Lessing, Richard Watson Gilder and Henry Van Dyke. The first Atlantic cable, he notes, was laid by Cyrus W. Field, a preacher's son. The Wright brothers, the first to fly an airplane, came from a manse, as did Samuel F. B. Morse, who invented the telegraph. "No preacher's boy ever goes far into this life without doing something that displeases some one else," said Bishop Hughes. "Immediately comes the taunt: 'And you a preacher's son!' One felt like having his privileges enlarged so he could either use a vigorous vocabulary or do a little vigorous fighting."

Many papers are glad to contribute paragraphs to help discredit the belief that ministers' sons are a mischievous progeny. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reminds us:

> "'Who's Who' supplies ample data with which the newly formed organization might explode the myth, not only as it applies to the sons of Methodist ministers, but to the sons of clergymen of other denominations. All persons sketched in the 1922-1923 edition of this reference work of eminent men were asked to indicate the occupation of their fathers. It was found that no less than 2,695, or 11 per cent., were preachers' sons. Still others mentioned that their fathers combined preaching with some other occupation. The census for the year 1870, the year nearest the birth of these notables, shows that clergymen comprised less than one-half of 1 per cent. of all men. Upon this basis, it is calculated that clergymen fathered twenty-eight times the average number of notables, one Protestant minister in each fifteen having a child whose name later appeared in 'Who's Who.' In the same year business and professional men fathered seven and sixteen times, respectively, the average number of notables, or the number that might have been expected from their portion of the total population while farmers fathered less than their proportionate share, and unskilled laborers much less than farmers. Still more impressive is the statement that 'Protestant clergymen about 1870 contributed in proportion to their numbers about 2,400 times as many eminent persons as did unskilled laborers, thirty-five times as

By courtesy of the *Federal Council Bulletin*

THE LATEST THING IN AMBASSADORS

American children are sending dolls to Japanese children as "Messengers of Good-will," and the photograph shows some of the "messengers" made ready by children of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Illinois.

many as did farmers, four times as many as business men, and over twice as many as the average of other professional men.'

"Indeed, it seems that the preachers' sons have done rather well. In winning conspicuous success and distinction, they have done better than a great many other sons, and it is about time that the fallacy that they are 'ne'er-do-wells' was squelched."

A WORD FOR THE PARSON

PICKING ON THE PARSON is one of the favorite indoor sports in many American homes, and not infrequently the preacher is a convenient object of criticism for a Monday-morning editorial. He is condemned if he does and condemned if he doesn't. Now a newspaper takes up valuable editorial space to speak a good word for the parson, and *The Reformed Church Messenger* appreciatively reprints it. Says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*:

"In this day of spiritual searching the parson has come in for no little criticism. Perhaps he deserves it, but, on the other hand, it is about time for him to receive a word of sympathy. His task is difficult, for no matter which way he turns he meets with objections from some parts of his flock.

"If the parson takes a narrow view of religion, he is accused of bigotry; if he takes a broad view, he is suspected of heresy. If he asks for money, he is charged with worldliness; if he doesn't ask for it, his church falls to pieces. If he pays calls on his congregation, he risks the reputation of being a bore; if he doesn't pay calls, he is charged with indifference. If he indorses movies, oyster suppers and bowling alleys in the basement, the conservatives protest; if he sticks to services only, the boosters howl. If he introduces innovations in his sermon, he is called sensational; if he confines himself to the beatitudes, he is condemned for his platitudes. If he specializes on the Sunday-school, the choir resents it; if he specializes on the choir, the Sunday-school blows up.

"In the old days the parson had a ready weapon. He alone could offer the benediction and the absolution. Nowadays very few in the congregation know what either means. Most of them imagine their sins are washed away by the simple process of dropping a quarter in the collection plate. Like the schoolmaster's birch, the parson's big stick has been supplanted by psychology, and no psychology yet discovered has the persuasive effect of a pit seething with fire and brimstone.

"The ideal parson of to-day must combine the qualities of a financier, an administrator, an orator, a scholar, a salesman, a musician, a teacher, a diplomat. If his church be small, he will find it useful to know also the rudimentary principles employed by painters, plumbers, electricians, furnace men, glaziers, carpenters and roof-repairers. Some parsons break under the strain—and parishioners hold up their hands in surprize and horror. The fact that all of them don't break is, indeed, the greater wonder."

DOLLS AS MESSENGERS OF GOOD-WILL

DOLLS AS AMBASSADORS OF FRIENDSHIP is the "happy method" chosen to bring about good feeling between Japanese and American children. The first shipment of dolls, all drest by American children, has already been dispatched to Japan, and a cordial welcome awaits them, according to a message received by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, through Ambassador Matsudaira, from the Japanese Government. Under this plan, we read in the *Federal Council Bulletin*, American young people are sending thousands of "Doll Messengers of Friendship" to take part in the famous Japanese Festival of Dolls on March 3. "Any one who has ever been in Japan," says the writer, "will readily understand both the unique significance of this occasion and the possibilities of making it contribute to better understanding between the East and the West." At that time the families bring out treasured dolls, and for three days the little girls celebrate the festival in honor of home training and household ideals. We read further:

"The plan of sending the 'Doll Messengers' was enthusiastically received by religious and educational leaders in this country, who have seen in it a remarkable project for cultivating international appreciation between the children of East and West. The Japanese Department of Education will welcome the dolls and distribute them through the public schools.

"Each doll carries her tiny passport, giving her name and the name of the child or the group that has drest her and prepared her for her journey, and also a 'Message of Good-will' written by the children themselves. Most of the dolls will be given to the care of individual families and children in Japan.

"For the dolls chosen to represent the various States and cities even higher honors are reserved. From these State dolls will be chosen 'Miss America' and 'Miss America, Jr.' 'Miss America' will be selected from dolls prepared by various high-school girls throughout the country. 'Miss America, Jr.' will come from the dolls prepared by elementary school children.

"A committee consisting of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Dr. John H. Finley of the New York *Times*, Miss Olive Jones, Principal of School Number 120, New York, and Katherine D. Blake, Principal of Public School Number 6, selected the most attractive dolls to represent the forty-eight States. These will be placed in the Imperial Museum in Tokyo for a permanent record of this unique adventure.

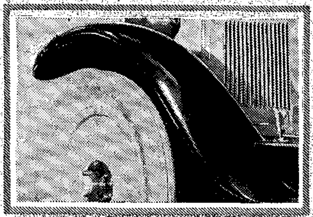
"In many communities 'farewell parties' of an educational character were held. Hundreds thronged the party to the Doll Messengers of Friendship in the Hotel Plaza, New York. The spirit of friendship was in the air. One thousand dolls were there, and their smiling faces and gay costumes bore silent testimonial to the joy that was theirs in being sent to Japan by the children of America as ambassadors of good-will."

for Economical Transportation

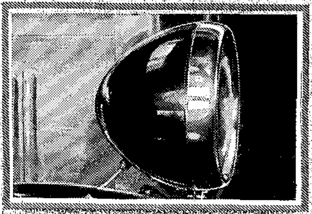
CHEVROLET

Marks of Distinction *made possible by* Volume Production

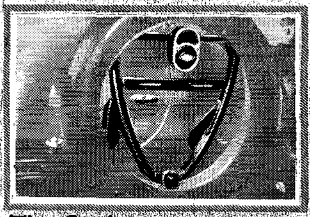
Fish-Tail Modeling—A refinement regularly found on the world's finest and costliest cars, fish-tail modeling is used in the rear deck design of the Roadster, Coupe and Sport Cabriolet.



Full Crown One-Piece Fenders—lend an air of substantial grace to the sweeping body lines. Fenders of this type are evident quality features on the most popular high-priced cars.



Bullet-Type Headlamps—with cowl lamps to match, add a final touch of rakishness to the graceful body lines. This, too, is a fine car feature entirely new to cars in the Chevrolet price class.



Tire Carrier—Mounted on the rear cross member entirely free from the body, the new tire carrier is rigidly placed in a vertical position by brackets of steel—a type of construction favored by the designers of costly cars.

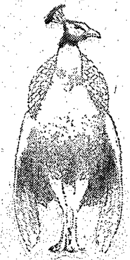
The Sport Cabriolet

$715

f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

The Most Beautiful CHEVROLET

in Chevrolet History



Today, Chevrolet is able to offer not merely fine quality, not merely marvelous performance, but also those marks of distinction that feature the costliest of automotive creations—including new beaded and paneled Bodies by Fisher, new Duco colors, new one-piece full crown fenders, fish-tail modeling and bullet-type lamps.

In modern design and modern construction as well, The Most Beautiful Chevrolet is identical with the highest type of motor cars being built today—as a direct result of a host of mechanical improvements which include an oil filter and air cleaner.

All this is possible at Chevrolet's amazingly reduced prices because tremendous volume production brings about marked economies in manufacture — which are passed on to the buyer in the form of greater value.

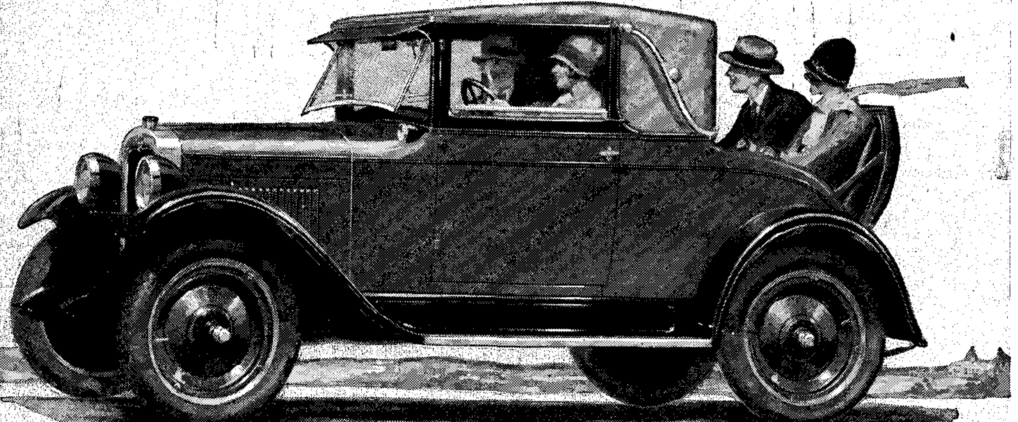
Visit the nearest Chevrolet dealer and inspect these cars that offer such notable distinction at these remarkably low prices.

Touring or Roadster $525, Coupe $625, Coach $595, Sport Cabriolet $715, Sedan $695, Landau $745, ½-Ton Truck $395 (Chassis only), 1-Ton Truck $495 (Chassis only).

All prices f.o.b. Flint, Mich. Balloon tires standard equipment on all models.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation



QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

FOUND in *The Empire Review* (London), one expects a significance beyond the mere story-telling, which is good enough in itself:

SIMONIDES PRESERVED BY THE GODS

By Edward Marsh

(*La Fontaine, Fables, I, 14*)

Three kinds of person can't be praised too high:
The Gods, one's Mistress, and one's King.
Malherbe said so first; and so say I:
The maxim needs no arguing.
In praise there's something tickling, something taking:
'Tis often of much service in love-making:
How Heaven will pay for it, my story shows.

Simonides consented to compose
An Athlete's Pæan. Sitting down to write,
He found his subject sadly bald and trite.
The hero was of undistinguished race,
His father, solid middle-class,
Himself, apart from games, a useless ass—
The whole jejune and commonplace.
All this he dealt with in a tactful way,
And next went on to a digression,
Cleverly bringing into play
Castor and Pollux: he took care to say
The couple were the stars of the profession,
Extolled their wrestling feats, and named the places
Where they had won their most important races;
Till in the final reckoning
These Gods took up two-thirds of the whole thing.
A talent was the price agreed;
But when the Athlete saw the screed,
He paid one-third, and candidly confessed
He thought the Heavenly Twins should find the rest,
"Yet all the same," said he, "I'd like to treat you.
To-night I have a supper party.
My greatest pals and my relations
Have all accepted invitations,
And would I'm sure be glad to meet you.
Please come: 'twill be extremely hearty."
The Poet promised: now the cash was gone,
He may have thought it well to save at least
The credit earned by his encomium.
He went: it was a noble feast;
But, just as everyone grew gay,
A servant came behind his couch to say
Two gentlemen were in the hall
Who asked to see him on an urgent call.
He left the table, no one heeding,
For all were far too busy feeding.
The callers were the Pair Celestial,
Who came to thank him for his ode,
And warn him in return to take the road
Forthwith—the house was just about to fall!
'Twas but too true—a pillar cracks,
The ceiling, minus what had kept it up,
Flops on the banquet, smashing platter and cup,
And likewise the attendants' backs.
Nay, worse: to make the Bard's revenge complete,
A falling beam crushed both the Athlete's feet;
While many a guest who came to sup,
Baulked of his guzzle and his tipple,
Was carried home next day a cripple.
Fame toiled to spread the story far and wide:
"A Miracle!" each hearer cried;
And the divinely-favoured Bard
Reaped an exceeding rich reward;
For all the foremost families
Would only have Simonides
To celebrate their pedigrees.

Returning to my text, I wish to show
That Gods, and their equivalents below,
Need copious praise: next, that Melpomene
Should never be ashamed to take her fee:
Last, that the Poet's art is glorious:
The Great exalt themselves in honouring us.
Olympus and Parnassus, you must know,
Were friends and brothers long ago

ON the heels of Mr. Towne's article in last week's "Letters and Art" comes this from *The Forum* (New York) that gives a contributor's point of view:

A BALLADE OF LETTERS

Editor of The Forum:

I had a letter from you to-day
Couched in words that were stern and few;
Written in curtest, most business-like way,
With never a "Dear" nor a last "Adieu":
. . . "regrets to state" . . . (Then my fate I knew)
. . . "enclosed ms" . . . (Oh, the old routine!)
"Is unavailable." *Entre nous,*
Who writes the notes for your magazine?

Why the coldness and dignity, pray?
I had a letter last week from you
Reminding me, in a loving way,
Next year's subscription is almost due,
Saying my friendship is tried and true
And you'd miss me much if I left, you ween;
. . . "What is four dollars between us two?" . .
Who writes the notes for your magazine?

How can I follow your vagaries, eh?
What in the world is a maid to do?
Sometimes you flatter and sometimes you flay;
You spurn my rime, not my revenue.
Each November you bill and coo,
The rest of the year you clout my bean.
Say, to your methods give me a clue,—
Who writes the notes for your magazine?

Envoy

Prince, my riming I shan't eschew.
I send you this poem with mind serene:
Who knows but some morning you'll change the two
Who writes the notes for your magazine?

Dubuque, Iowa. Marian Hurd McNeely.

The Country Bard (Madison, N. J.) declares it exists especially to promote "the beautiful, the idealizing, the singing about our work in the world." It is free from the drab things that many feel bound to print. We give a specimen of its kind:

REVERIES OF AN ENGINEER

By J. A. Haining

The feel of the iron horse beneath my feet
As he skims like a bird the rails,
As he fans my cheek with the rushing breeze,
That has blown o'er the prairie trails;

The tremor and throb, 'neath my lofty seat
While he's eating his tons of coal,
Thrill anew my heart, and my lagging feet
Step in time to the engine's roll.

While I dream of rest for a railroad man,
Who has reached the appointed time
When he must retire, to fulfil the plan
For those younger who stand in line.

The creak of the brake shoe, and hiss of steam
And the billowing clouds of smoke,
Have often answered my boyhood dream
While to God I my thanks evoke.

For I know my record is true and clear,
Though my work has been rough and plain,
My heart has been filled with a song of cheer,
That has helped me to haul my train.

My children have grown, and the years are past,
And my life's last twilight pales,
I'm nearing the terminal point at last,
At the end of the iron rails,

Where I'll stay at home till the end of time,
Just the dear wife's face to scan.
Hello, yon's the station, we're right on time,
Say, give her some more coal, Dan

COMPARED with Kipling's "Recessional," this shows a chastened spirit. It is in *The Spectator* (London):

ENGLAND, 1926

By Sybil S. Dutton

Lord, love the land that Thou hast planned
And lit with myriad lights,
Let not our futile failings leave
The future which our doubts conceive—
A length of untold nights.

Leave just one star to gleam afar
And light the appointed way,
On England's earth beget the birth
Of melodies which mate with mirth
And cousin are to day.

Let light fill every field, and will
Free earth to all our flowers,
Fill every heart with burnished gold,
Let life grow on but not grow old;
Replenish empty hours.

Free thought from prison, pride from place,
Bless all who till the land,
Shatter the bonds which cities make,
As David's heirs, for David's sake,
Fulfil our laws—and we shall stand.

IT is a far cry from the old mouth-filling apostrophe, "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll," to this quiet intense questioning of a modern poet found in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* (Charlottesville):

SEA-VOYAGE

By John Hall Wheelock

To what dark purpose was the Will employed
That fashioned, ere the dawn of Time grew dim,
The waste of ocean, from clear rim to rim
A crystal chamber, sorrowful and void?

For surely not without design He wrought
These vast horizons on whose margins rest
The extremes of heaven, nor from east to west
Widened the waters to the bounds of thought.

Half hopeful, half incredulous, I wait
For some gigantic Presence to assume
His throne in the large circle of the room.
The dreadful distances are desolate.

In vain! In vain! He is departed hence
Whose breath troubles the waters of the sea:
Twilight and night are sworn to secrecy,
The heavens preserve their ancient innocence.

In the enormous throne-room of the sun
No voice is audible. The waves are mute.
Solitude, infinite and absolute,
Bears witness to the unreturning One.

Evening, on the lorn reaches of the sea,
Comes vast and patient; but the night is kind—
Her hand is pity, scarfing up the blind
Sorrows and wastes of the immensity.

The wind is soft among the swaying spars:
Heaven deepens; dusk reveals the glittering height
And cloudless glory of the arch of night,
Bowed down from rim to rim with solemn stars.

When dawn across the broad and billowing plain
Casts her pale fire, the monstrous solitude
Of huddling waters—the old hope renewed—
Thrills with blind love, and yearns, but all in vain.

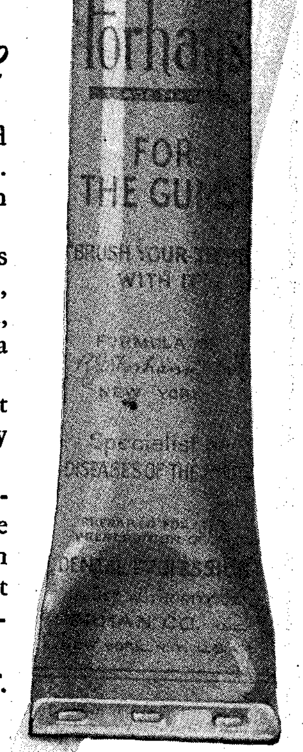
Sheer to the east, sheer to the west extend,
Far as the wandering wings of thought may grope,
The eternal vacancies. No hope, no hope—
Distance, distance forever without end.

Hour by hour, and, day on burning day,
Our vessel plows the soft, reluctant foam;
Hour by hour, and, mile on mile, we roam
The lonely and the everlasting way.

Still fades before us the enormous round—
Blue sea below, blue heaven overhead—
The Void, eternal and untenanted,
A chamber for His splendor, without bound

Cultivate
this good habit

Each day more and more men and women are learning that good health and happiness, beauty and youthfulness are dependent upon the condition of teeth and gums. They practice simple preventive measures. And they never forget to go to their dentist at least twice a year. . . . It is a good habit that always pays rich dividends.



4 *Out of* 5 *Pay Pyorrhea's Price*

ISN'T it foolhardy to risk your health with the odds so great against you? Doesn't it make you wonder when you hear of such a great misfortune coming to a friend or an acquaintance?

Unless a vigilant guard is kept against it, Pyorrhea, the foe of beauty and health, steals into the mouth and starts its deadly work. Its poison creeps through the system. In its wake may follow rheumatism, anemia, stomach troubles and embarrassing facial disfigurement.

This enemy takes as its victims 4 persons out of 5 past 40 and thousands younger.

It is the one dentifrice specifically designed to combat Pyorrhea. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., who for years specialized in the treatment of this disease.

Don't wait for warning signs, for your gums to bleed. Start using Forhan's for the Gums, tonight. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere. It prevents Pyorrhea or checks its course.

It firms gum tissue and keeps it sound. It protects teeth against acids which cause decay and keeps them snowy white.

You need not fear these uneven odds. With a little care you can protect yourself against Pyorrhea. Go to your dentist for a thorough examination, once every six months. And start using Forhan's for the Gums regularly, morning and night.

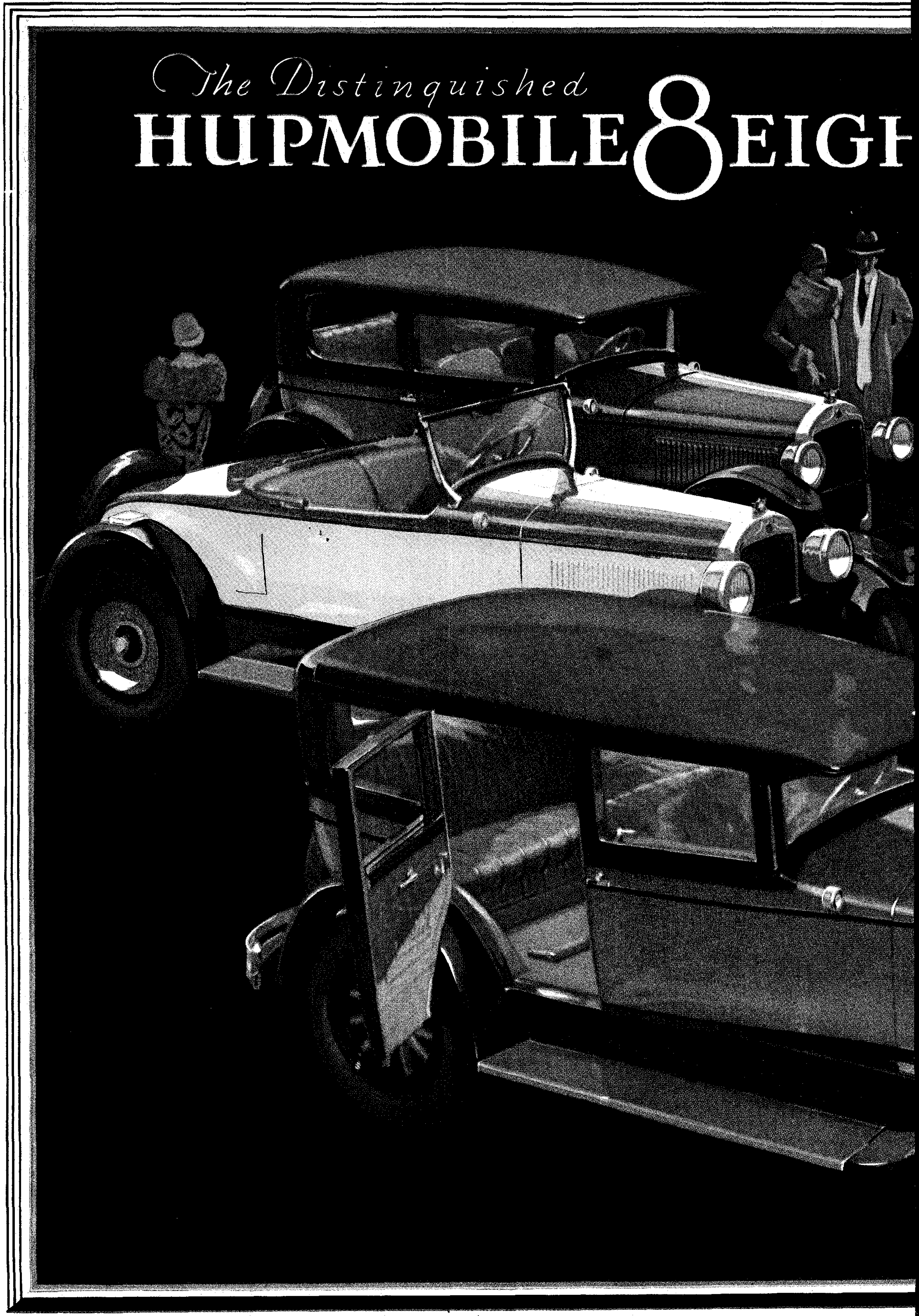
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
MORE THAN A TOOTH-PASTE
IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

As health insurance and protection against Pyorrhea, use Forhan's. Teach your children this good habit. Get your first tube, today. At all druggists—35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

We Make
This Promise

Everybody wants a sweet, fresh breath. If you try this new, odorless, refreshing Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant once, you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only hide bad breath with their tell-tale odors. Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is a success. Try it.


The Distinguished
HUPMOBILE 8 EIG

Heading the Swing Toward the Eight

Hupmobile has done more than make a brilliant conquest of the eight market.

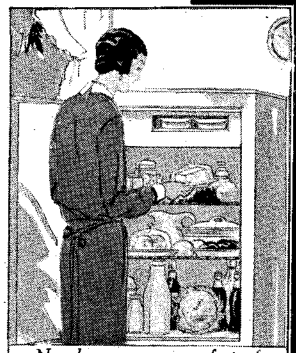
For today there is literally a landslide from the sixes of higher price toward the Hupmobile Eight.

Hupmobile has proved the prestige of eight power and performance; Hupmobile has proved that the eight reaches the very apex of smoothness and ease.

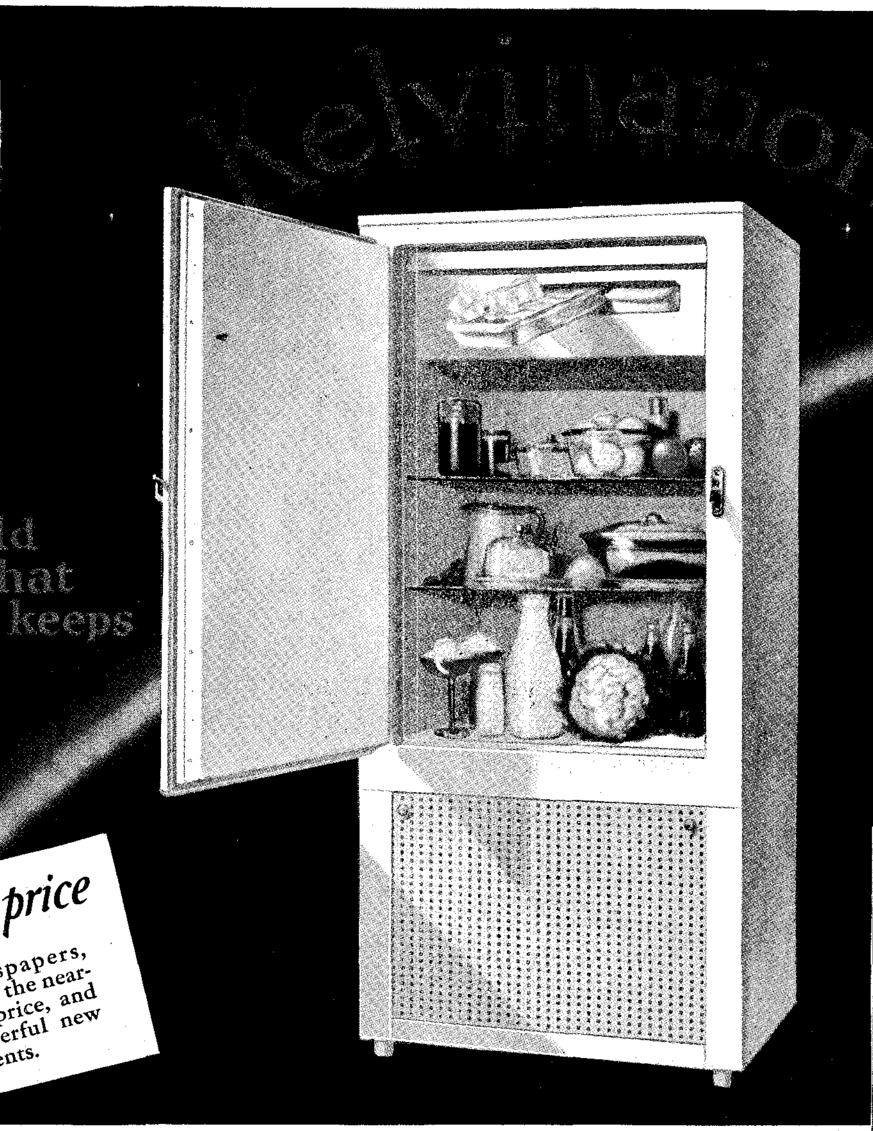
By building its Eight with engineering sanity, Hupmobile has proved that an eight need not be either complicated or wasteful.

Hupmobile, by proving these things over a period of two years, has set in motion a change of buying preference in its price range that will be as far-reaching as the historic changes from two to four cylinders, and from the four to the six.

Ten Distinguished Body Types Priced $1945 to $2595
f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax

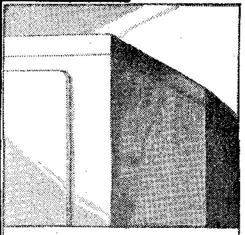


Nearly seven square feet of shelf area. Adequate for the average family.



Startling low price

announced in Newspapers, February 7th—or see the nearest Dealer for the price, and examine this wonderful new model. Easy payments.



Detail of the new and exclusive Kelvinator "Sealtite" construction.

A New Idea in Electric Refrigerator Construction that brings Kelvination within reach of every home

The Greatest Achievement of this Electric Age

The latest member of the Kelvinator family. Beautiful in design—all-metal exterior—built like a bridge—finished in Kelvinator gray enamel.

Cannot warp. Good for a lifetime. Corkboard insulation—Kelvinator exclusive "Sealtite" construction—impervious to moisture. Every proved device to keep warm air out and cold air in.

Compact—54½ inches high—26¼ inches wide—wonderful amount of food storage space—nearly 5 cubic feet—19 inches deep (exterior) so that you can reach in easily for anything. And it gives you Kelvination—"cold that keeps"—the finest type of electric refrigeration. The Zone of Kelvination (40 to 50 degrees) is the Zone of Health.

A source of continual pride to you—and comfort—and convenience—and health—and economy. Ideal for small homes and apartments. Light—easy to move about—to take with you when you move.

Never was so attractive, spacious and useful a cabinet, with electric refrigeration of so high a standard, offered at such a low price. A truly wonderful present for wedding, birthday or anniversary.

A practical saver of money, labor and food. Makes delicious frozen salads and desserts—and plenty of those dainty ice cubes.

Kelvination costs little more to operate than burning an ordinary electric light continuously in your home. And you can get it for a small down payment and easy monthly installments.

* * *

See the Kelvinator Dealer nearest you about this newest model. You'll find his address in the telephone book. Drop in for a demonstration; learn how easily you can buy one on our Household Budget Plan, or put a Kelvinator in your present refrigerator. If you investigate—you'll Kelvinate.

KELVINATOR, 2064 West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
Division of Electric Refrigeration Corporation
Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., 1183 Dundas St., East, London, Ontario

Don't forget—you can have the Kelvinator freezing unit installed in your present refrigerator and get all the advantages of unsurpassed electric refrigeration at lowest possible cost.

© K. C. 1927

Kelvinator
The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration
Better—Always Better

DM 312-A

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

"NEVER, DURING THE TIME my father was President, did I have a bedroom or even a bed to myself," says Rutherford Birchard Hayes. He confesses that he slept in some rather strange contrivances during his father's sojourn in the White House, for cots in the halls, couches in the reception rooms, the billiard table, and even the bathtubs, served in turn as his resting-places. "When all the others had been provided for, I curled up on whatever was left and went to sleep," he told Byron Paine, who writes his story in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* magazine. But everything was very jolly, in spite of the crowding, and the Executive Mansion was always full to overflowing with guests. Mr. Hayes explained that long since his day "the office building and a large wing have been added to the White House, as well as making the first floor, then merely a basement, an integral part of the Executive Mansion. The few clerks then required were accommodated somehow." An easy-going, haphazard régime, it would seem, where:

"YOUNG" RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

In the spirit of "Now It Can Be Told," he confesses to the many discomforts he endured in the Executive Mansion during his father's Administration.

"Even father had virtually no privacy. I have seen him retire to the bathroom, lock the door and prepare some important State paper. Typewriters were not then in use, and his work was done laboriously in longhand. The telephone and phonograph were being introduced during his term. One of the first telephones was installed in the White House, but as it was a crude wall instrument, and as there were virtually no telephones in use, it was of little practical value. Both inventions, however, were immediately recognized to have almost unlimited possibilities.

"Then, as now, there was a continuous round of entertaining, and there was great pressure for invitations. As an invitation from the President was virtually a command, there were few regrets. I was then very much interested in a young lady of a prominent family, and we were both pulling for an invitation for her to attend one of the State dinners. But the space was limited and the number of those who simply had to be remembered was so great that there was little chance for her, even tho she had the son of the President plugging for her.

"The evening when father was giving the annual dinner to the Supreme Court, while we were dressing, a messenger came with an apologetic regret from an invited guest who had suddenly become so ill as to be unable to be present. When I called to my mother that I could fill the vacancy, she laughingly gave her consent, and I dashed for a White House carriage and galloped to the young lady's residence. Taking three steps at a time, I called to her to put on her hat and jump in. But a young lady, attending her first White House dinner, does not want to go with her toilet incomplete. She made record time, however, and added the finishing touches as we raced for the White House, fastening her shoes on the way. We arrived just as they were going in to dinner, and took our places in the line completely out of breath. She was duly thrilled, and even the dignity of the Supreme Court failed to dampen her enthusiasm, so that I felt amply repaid."

In the age of innocence, as in the present day, the diplomatic dinner, with its subsequent reception, was considered the most brilliant and picturesquely colorful of all White House functions. At the one described to Mr. Paine by Mr. Hayes, there was a great crush, and:

"[illegible] was before the United States was honored with Ambassadors) came to mother and apologized for being obliged to leave early. Not wishing to disturb the reception, she asked if it were not possible to leave by a side doorway.

"Mother placed her in my charge. Of course, I had explored the White House from cellar to attic and knew every door and passageway. There was not a single side or back door available. The ground floor, where now are exhibited the dinner sets of the various mistresses of the Executive Mansion, as well as other mementos, and oil paintings of former Presidents, including life-size portraits of father and mother, was then simply a basement, where coal, old furniture and other odds and ends were stored. I recalled a door near the coal-bin, and led her through the dark, musty basement and let her out of this door. She was very jolly and laughed heartily over the escapade. I have no doubt she often told of her experience, when attending dignified Courts in Europe, as showing the simplicity of the life of the ruler of the young giant among nations.

"Souvenir hunters were the bane of our lives. After every public reception a man had to go the rounds with a basket of crystal pendants to replace those taken from the chandeliers. They cut pieces off the bottoms of the curtains, and carried off everything in sight. During two years of father's term, Congress was so hostile that it refused to make appropriations for the upkeep of the White House, and it became a great financial burden to him to keep it presentable. We had to resort to reversing the ends of the curtains, covering worn spots in the carpets with furniture, and all sorts of subterfuges to keep it in harmony with what is expected of the Chief Executive's mansion.

"When other guides were not available, I was prest into service to show visitors the White House and the Capitol. In case I wished to get rid of them quickly, I would take them to the museum and show them the Egyptian mummies, prehistoric skeletons and reptiles. By the time they had seen these they had had enough.

"I have many pleasant recollections of my days in the White House. When I revisit the old scenes, I am always accorded every courtesy; but the swarm of employees, the air of bustle and the many added luxuries bear little resemblance to the old days when I considered myself fortunate to sleep on the soft side of a billiard table."

The son of President Hayes lives "a simple, unostentatious life in Clearwater, Florida," and is described by the correspondent as "a pleasant, genial man of sixty-five, who gives a great deal of time to worthy causes, and always stands ready to serve his community. He and his old-time friends, the Garfield 'boys,' long ago agreed to frown on any attempt to use their names in any political scheme," and, in fact:

It was only upon having it pointed out to him that he is perhaps the only man now living who can speak authoritatively upon the inside history of certain political events that shaped history in the stirring days of the Reconstruction period that he consented to make this, his first account of occurrences coming under his personal observation during his father's career as President, and of incidents in his life in the White House.

At the last election he stood for public office, finally consenting to accept the nomination for member of the legislature on the Republican ticket in Pinellas County. Possibly he was influenced by sentiment, for his father was the only Republican President ever to receive the electoral vote of Florida. Had he been elected, [illegible] Republican to sit in the legislature of that State. Certainly it was not due to personal ambition, for such an office could add no distinction to the son of a President.

While Mr. Hayes is too modest to make such a statement, a study of history of that time will dissipate a somewhat widespread impression that President Hayes was a rather colorless President. He was one of the most courageous and red-blooded men who ever held that office.

He also defied his party, and particularly the politicians, by advocating and practising nonpartizanship in public service. He also led in a liberal policy toward the South.

"Father first practised law at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) then he removed to Cincinnati, where he had built up a good practise at the time the Civil War began, and was then City Solicitor. He was an antislavery Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and was thereafter a Republican. He was appointed major of volunteers by the Governor, and was soon chosen colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out with the commission of major-general, but it was as colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment that he was best known by his old comrades in arms," said Rutherford, Jr.

"While still at the front, he was nominated and elected to Congress. He was then nominated and elected Governor of Ohio, which office he held for three terms. He declined the third nomination, and it was arranged that Alphonso Taft, father of Chief Justice and former President Taft, and at that time Attorney-General under Grant, was to have the nomination unanimously; but when nominations were called for, one of father's old comrades, much to our surprize and chagrin, threw a monkey-wrench into the machinery by nominating father. When the ballots were counted father had more than Taft. Upon being notified of the action, father peremptorily demanded that his name be withdrawn and declined to accept the nomination. We went out for a drive, supposing that he had disposed of it. Upon our return there was a message for him saying that he had been nominated and that the convention had adjourned.

"Ohio was a hotbed of politics, and we were in the thick of it. We were intimately acquainted with the Tafts, and when I go to Washington I am most cordially received by the present Chief Justice. Major McKinley served in father's regiment, and was like a member of the family. He was a protégé of my father, and we youngsters had a great admiration for the eloquent young major who was even then beginning to make himself known. When he went to the White House the friendship continued. We were intimately associated with the Garfields, both politically and socially, and the careers of my father and his successor, James A. Garfield, were closely identified.

"Politics in those days, especially in the States where the parties were quite equally divided, was tempestuous and tumultuous. Citizens then took politics boisterously and exuberantly, as a great, spectacular event, the high point in their lives."

Describing a typical political rally, Mr. Hayes tells us that it would be attended by a score of six-horse teams, with great wagons overflowing with a gaily bedecked load, with Miss Columbia, Uncle Sam and other characters in extravagant costumes. Moreover:

> "There were outriders, with a boy mounted on the near lead of the team, with bands, bugles and a fanfare of trumpets. The boy who didn't wear a Hayes and Wheeler or a Tilden and Hendricks cap had been sadly overlooked by the Campaign Committee of his party."

THE PLAYBOY OF BROADWAY

ONE DAY CHARLES FROHMAN came into his office and discovered the office boy, feet comfortably propt up on a convenient desk, reading.

"So you're interested in play-reading, are you?" grunted his taciturn employer.

"You bet I am, and I think this would make a bully play," pronounced the youngster decisively. The producer looked the manuscript over, saw that it had merit, altho his own readers had rejected it; and some years later—so the legend goes—Mr. Frohman used the play as a vehicle in which Marie Doro was starred. William O. Trapp, who tells the story in the New York *Evening World* does not reveal the name of the play, but we learn that the precocious office boy was Arnold Daly. It was this same sixth sense that caused him, "the fantastic and challenging Arnold Daly," to strike out when he was only twenty-eight, "with bantam courage, into actor management on his own account," and to pick out of the dusty scrap-basket "an unconsidered play which Mansfield had tossed there after three scornful rehearsals eight years before. That was in 1903, and the play was called 'Candida.' With this and four or five other plays from the same pen, Arnold Daly really launched the Shaw vogue in America, and served that purpose magnificently for several seasons," relates Alexander Woollcott in the New York *World.* But it is as a playboy that Broadway will remember the actor best, as "a man alive and high-hearted. Broadway cared little whether he was tragedian, comedian, screen hero, or call boy. Broadway loved him mostly as a bon vivant, and as a bon vivant he loved life mostly," chronicles the New York *Sun.* Recently he died tragically and alone, when the old house in which he had an apartment burned down, and *The Sun* reminds us:

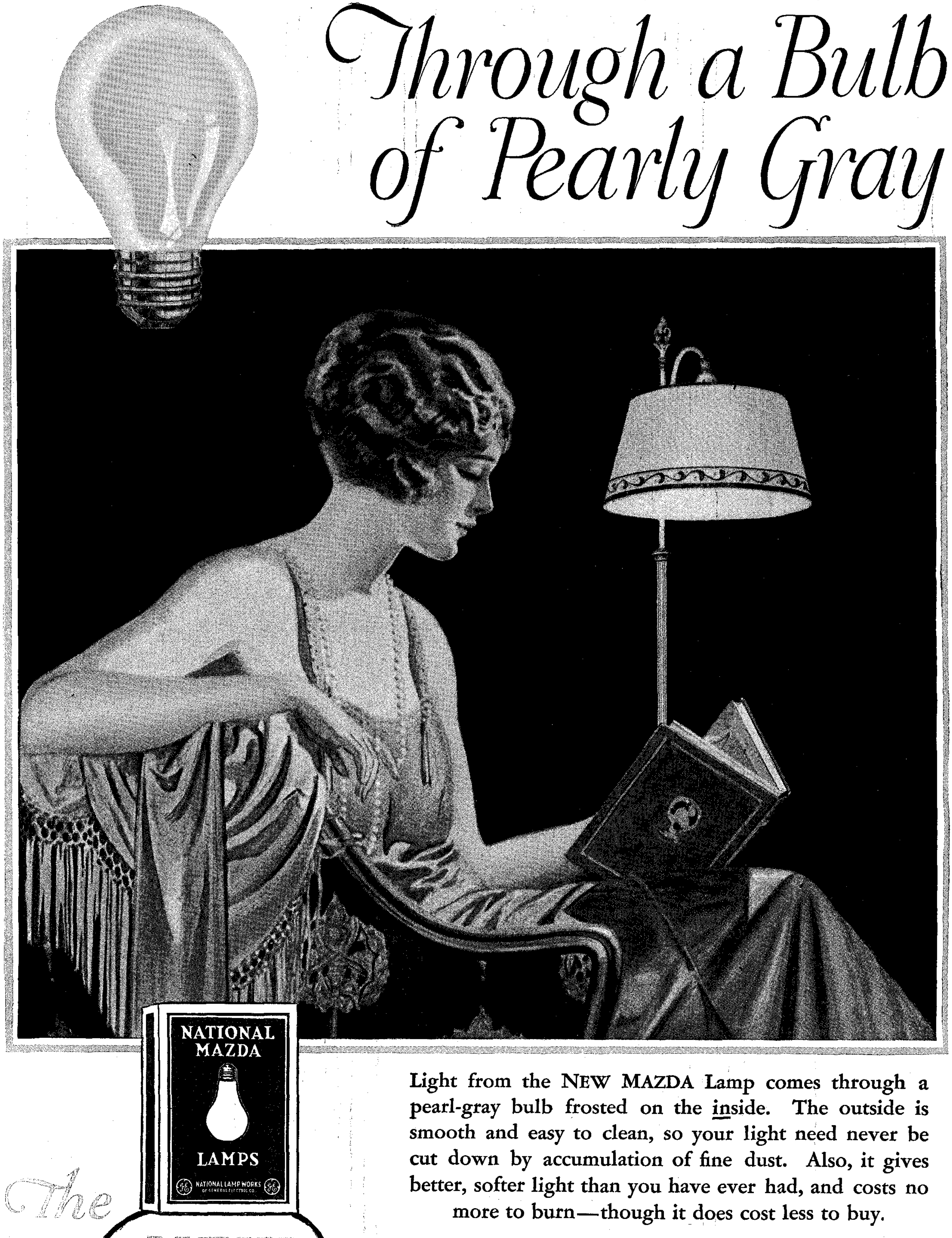
P. & A. photograph

HE PUT SHAW "ACROSS"

Arnold Daly produced "Candida" when the Irish writer was caviar to the general public, and thereby launched the original Bernard Shaw boom.

> He was the toast of clubs and restaurants twenty years ago, and Prohibition disquieted him but little, for he slipt easily into the life of the night clubs under Volstead. He found that he still was in demand as one of the last of the elocutionists, and no one, save perhaps his impromptu audiences, more thoroughly enjoyed his graphic readings of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," "The Rime of an Ancient Mariner" and epics of that character. Daly was a reader, too. His was a sonorous, pleasing voice, and he knew it. The fact is that he liked it. He constantly was reminded to recite something, regardless of the time or the place, and Kipling never enjoyed his smoke more than Arnold Daly relished the rolling over and over of a happy phrase.
>
> He was an easy sort of chap to get acquainted with. In fact, many of his easy acquaintances got him into easy fights, for, don't forget, his was the best Irish blood of Brooklyn.
>
> "Hearts Aflame" played here twenty years ago. Daly was introduced to a newspaper man in the old Metropole bar at Forty-second Street and Broadway after the show. The new acquaintance reported, as a reporter would, that he had seen the show and thoroughly enjoyed it, but wondered how Daly had slapped the girl without hurting her. Daly illustrated, almost robbing the newspaper man of his even keel. The newspaper man, recovering, according to city desk instructions of the day, volunteered to show Daly how he would have responded had he

Through a Bulb of Pearly Gray



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> been the girl of the play. The illustration sent Arnold Daly through the swinging doors and upon the sidewalk. Cracked ice, however, revived him.
>
> He was always the wag. They all loved him, but they never knew or even suspected what was coming next from Arnold Daly. An instance: In the early days of the war, before we had gotten into it, Daly saw an excellent chance to disport himself. He poked his head into a French restaurant in Sixth Avenue and yelled "Hoch der Kaiser!" With the speed to be expected, he was thrown out, but the throw carried him alongside a sign announcing a German restaurant! This was not quite in his program, but it gave Arnold Daly mischievous ideas. Into the German restaurant he poked his already battered head to shout "Vive la France!" and when friends picked him up from the car tracks the second time, they lugged him home.

This kidding of the public began when he was office boy for Charles Frohman, explains *The Sun* writer, adding:

> That was nearly forty years ago, but even in those archaic days they had fresh office boys, and Arnold Daly was famous on Broadway as the freshest of them. When he didn't like an actor, he made it plain. One actor, for instance, dropt in one day and inquired civilly whether Mr. Frohman was in. He was told that Mr. Frohman was not. He asked when the gentleman might be in, and the office boy answered that he had no idea. The actor called day after day and put himself innocently into a position of merely waiting for Mr. Frohman to come in from a business voyage outside. It developed eventually, of course, that Mr. Frohman had been in Europe all the while. Office Boy Daly simply hadn't liked the looks of the actor making the inquiries, and besides the actor really hadn't asked specifically whether Mr. Frohman was in Europe.
>
> Arnold Daly, for all his want of higher formal education, was a well-read man, and whenever he made what he thought was a "discovery," his enthusiasm knew no limits. One night he telephoned Walter J. Kingsley, press representative of the Keith vaudeville interests, and excitedly demanded that he come immediately to his apartment. Daly lived alone. Kingsley, curious, went. The "discovery" was Anatole France. Kingsley would not spoil the story by telling Daly that France was an old library comrade of his in his apartment.
>
> Daly was always like that. Whenever he "discovered" some new author or actor-girl, it never occurred to him that any one else knew anything about his find.
>
> If a contemporary efficiency expert could chart Arnold Daly's morale, the thing would show that every now and then he would drop very suddenly into the depths. Low? Nothing less. He would make suicide plots that would convince everybody but those who knew him that to-morrow would mean signing off. Then, along would come some idea for a new play or a suggestion that he recite "Gunga Din," and the suicide would be forgotten plot automatically.
>
> Temperamental? Arnold Daly was all of that. He thought nothing of "walking out" on shows. There was no system or efficiency about him.
>
> He was a man of great ability, an unquestioned actor, but he lacked something—aplomb, perhaps, as the French would say. Able, lovable, a pillar of Broadway as old-timers like to think of the street, Arnold Daly was an ambitious actor who never quite "arrived."

"But," writes Mr. Woollcott in *The World*, "one is glad to be able to say that his last performance—that of *Marshal Bazaine* in 'Juarez and Maximilian' at the Guild last fall—was a brilliant performance and one which reminded many of us how good an actor Arnold Daly could be." Resuming the article in *The Sun*, we learn that:

> He fancied that he looked like Napoleon, and he really did, and once played the part. It was an humble rôle, tho, that he played last. It was in vaudeville, a field he actually disliked quite as enthusiastically as he disliked the movies, that he appeared last before the public.
>
> "Arnold Daly & Co." closed last Saturday night at the Flatbush Theater in Brooklyn. The chief of this act was devoting this week to a revision of his play before appearing next week at Philadelphia. He was *Roderick*, representing a famed movie actor at Hollywood in the act, which was called "Kidnapped."
>
> Once Arnold Daly believed he could master French sufficiently to give plays in Paris and in French, but the old Brooklyn-Irish burr came into too obvious collision with the silky French of Parisians. He was a sincere devotee of the drama and nurtured an ambition to write a really worth-while play; but he never did.
>
> His production of George Bernard Shaw's plays was his greatest satisfaction and his greatest claim to American applause. He wanted to devote the remainder of his life to a Shaw repertoire, but vaudeville, shortening his time by necessity, discouraged him.
>
> Impractical, waggish, boyish, Arnold Daly always believed he could beat the cards. His experiences with New York gamblers, of course, contributed to his eternal state of brokenness.
>
> Bless his jovial heart, he knew a decent steak, or cocktail, or snail, or cigar when he saw it, and the fire that burned him up yesterday could not know the sorrow it was sealing upon Broadway.

KING ALBERT AND CARL AKELEY AS PROTECTORS OF WILD LIFE

IN THE creation of the Parc National Albert for the conservation of the fauna of the Belgian Kongo, the Belgian Government "had the constant advantage of Akeley's experience, as well as the invaluable collaboration of Dr. Merriam, Dr. Osborn, Dr. Hornaday and others of you who are gathered here to-day," related Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador, at a memorial meeting for Carl Akeley at the American Museum of Natural History. As we read in the New York *Times:*

> Speaking on "Akeley, the Conservationist," the Belgian Ambassador told of the enthusiasm with which Akeley greeted King Albert's decision to set aside a sanctuary for the flora and fauna of the Belgian Kongo on Mount Kivu. Akeley, the Ambassador went on, had discovered in his rambles that a few hundred gorillas had taken refuge on this mountain, and the preservation of the gorilla was one of the dead naturalist's hobbies.
>
> The Belgian Ambassador explained the nature and extent of the Parc National Albert in the Belgian Kongo. Mount Mikeno, on whose slopes Mr. Akeley died, is part of this reservation. Declaring that Mr. Akeley had planned to follow the river Kongo from its source to the sea, the speaker lamented that death had made this trip an impossibility.

His Excellency described some of his personal impressions of Akeley in the course of a valued friendship, and also of their association in "our efforts to preserve the fauna and flora of the Belgian Kongo." From a copy of the Ambassador's speech we quote:

> "Akeley, like St. Francis of Assisi, had a great and kind heart, full of sympathetic understanding for 'God's humbler creatures.' Altho he was counted a 'mighty hunter,' he never killed for the sake of killing. He could kill wild beasts for protection, for food, or for the legitimate purposes of science; but his soul revolted against the wanton destruction of innocent animals or those rare species whose conservation is necessary for scientific study.
>
> "As he told me, Akeley, during his trips to Central Africa, became specially imprest by the brutal slaughter of the gorillas by so-called 'sportsmen' who destroyed these inoffensive animals for no other purpose than to boast of a bigger bag than rival hunters.
>
> "The Parc National Albert, in which Akeley was so interested, now embraces the three volcanoes, Visoke, Karissimbi, and Mount Mikeno. Before sailing on his last fateful journey to the Kongo, which he loved so well, Akeley was received in Brussels by King Albert, who explained to him at length his views on the organization of the National Parc, named after His Majesty. Alas, death prevented Akeley from accomplishing his design to follow the river Kongo to the sea, as did that other illustrious American, Henry Stanley, nearly fifty years ago.
>
> "Akeley died on the slopes of Mount Mikeno in the Belgian Kongo in the midst of the sanctuary which he had planned and which was the realization of one of his fondest dreams. His death was that of a happy warrior, who dies in the field of duty in the struggle for the betterment of the world. Altho he was not spared to see the full realization of all his ideals, he knew that the victory was won. As he himself once said: 'The slowest and most laborious stages of preparation are now past, the future will show concrete results.' He laid down his life in a great work, not only for his fellow men—but for all his fellow creatures. When he closed his eyes on Mount Mikeno he must have had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he had achieved success for his cherished ideals and that the work which he had accomplished would be an enduring benefit to the whole world."

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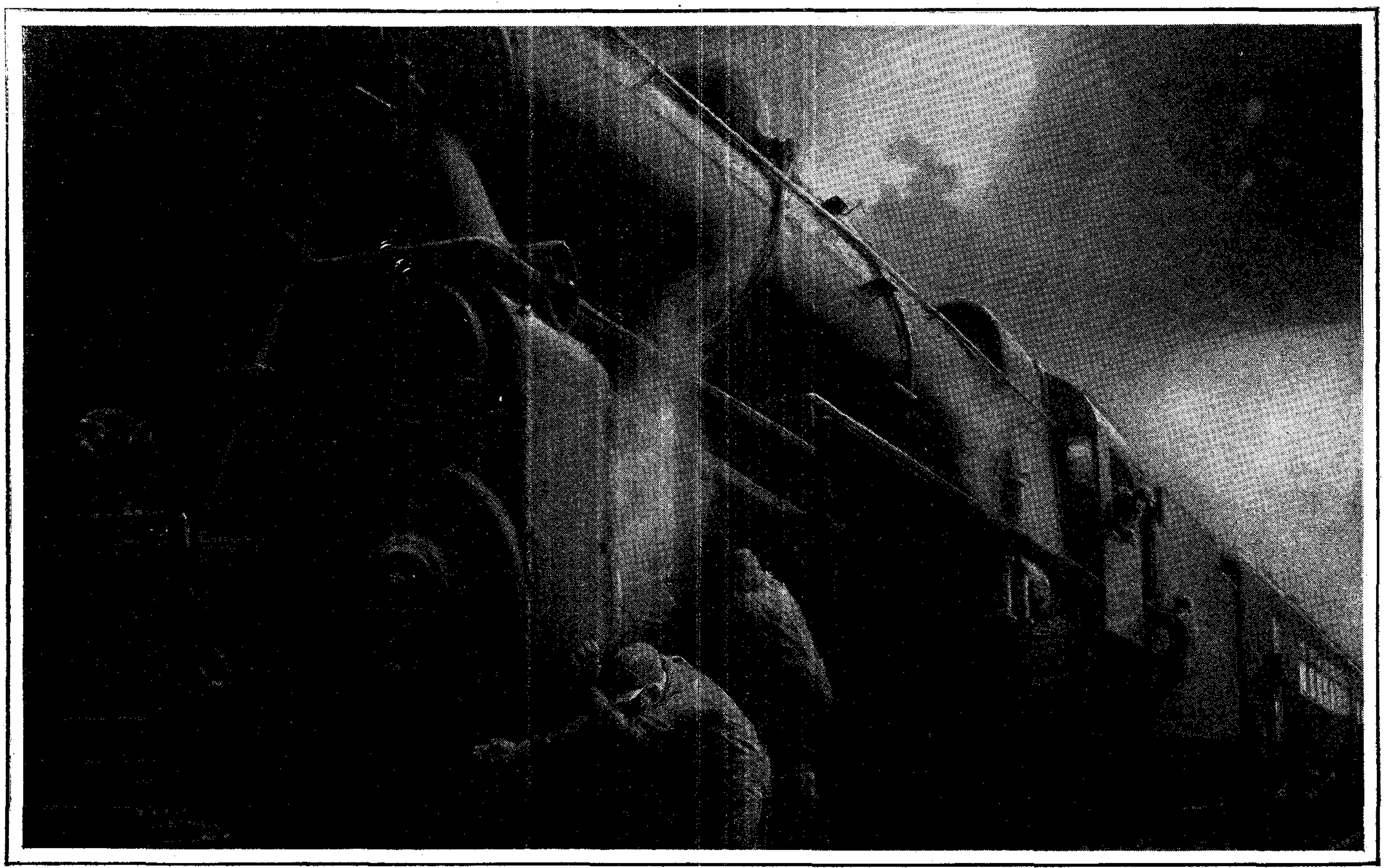

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WOMEN BOOTLEGGERS A PROBLEM

"WHEN it comes to sending a lady-legger to jail, American jury nature just plain balks. Is it chivalry or bad conscience?" asks Maj. Walton A. Green, bringing us a new word, after remarking that half the juries hate to convict even the male bootlegger. Major Green was formerly chief prohibition investigator under Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, and in the Omaha *Bee* magazine he tells us that "a growing number of women are making their living by bootlegging, not merely as the wives or employees of male bootleggers, but as self-sustaining, free-lance criminal operatives." Reading on we learn that:

The vast majority of women who are connected with the liquor traffic are engaged in minor rôles. They solicit orders, make automobile deliveries, ride cars as a cover, and in general perform all the lesser functions which demand artfulness and finesse.

In one eastern city there is an alcohol ring that sends synthetic whisky to other cities. This ring began operations with women drivers of their eight or ten cars. This was two years ago, when women drivers were unsuspected. The enforcement agents began to arrest them and confiscate the liquor and cars—sex notwithstanding.

The ring then put back men as drivers, but ensconced a lady or two in the tonneau to "ride" the load. In case of trouble the driver puts on speed and the lady riders act as a screen to prevent gunfire from a pursuing car.

It is usual in automobile running to send out two or more cars together. The front car carries the liquor, the covering car blocks the road in case of pursuit. Women are very effective in this work, especially as drivers of the covering car. They can put on such an air of helpless innocence and ignorance that it is impossible to connect them with the get-away cars ahead.

The woman driver, particularly the lone woman driver, has a big edge over a man who is running liquor. She not only escapes detection more easily and for longer periods, but if she has a pleasant smile she has a ten times better chance of wheedling or buying her way out of trouble.

Most officers hate to arrest women. And all officers hate to arrest women booties, even the highway shakers—some motorcycle men and state troopers who never let a liquor car proceed without subtracting a $150 bill, or a case of hootch if circumstances are propitious—even such parasitic gentry will accept a smile and a single bottle from a woman, if she is nice about it.

"To-day," continues Major Green, "bootlegging is a recognized trade for women, so frequently are they met with by our agents—the same types which furnish the women proprietors of tea rooms and millinery shops—the economically independent-minded, modern young woman who prefers to make her own way." In fact—

When two sisters, college graduates, if you please, turn to bootlegging in order to recoup their losses in a hat shop—it does not look pretty, but that is just what two Western girls did last year—they drove a touring car together and ran whisky from the seaboard through several States. They hobnobbed with smugglers and whisky cutters. They fraternized with and bribed city cops and highway patrols. They were in the underworld, but not of it. They operated for over a year because they "wanted to make money to pay off their debts of honor on the hat shop." In California one small town alone had sixty arrests of women as compared with ten the previous year and six the year before.

A man bootlegger who gets the supplies can be watched, but his women folk are usually unknown to the authorities. The women can drive up to private houses and restaurants and speakeasies and wait until the coast is clear. They can—and they often do—take the children along. Washington, D. C., has more ladyleggers in proportion to her size than any city in the country.

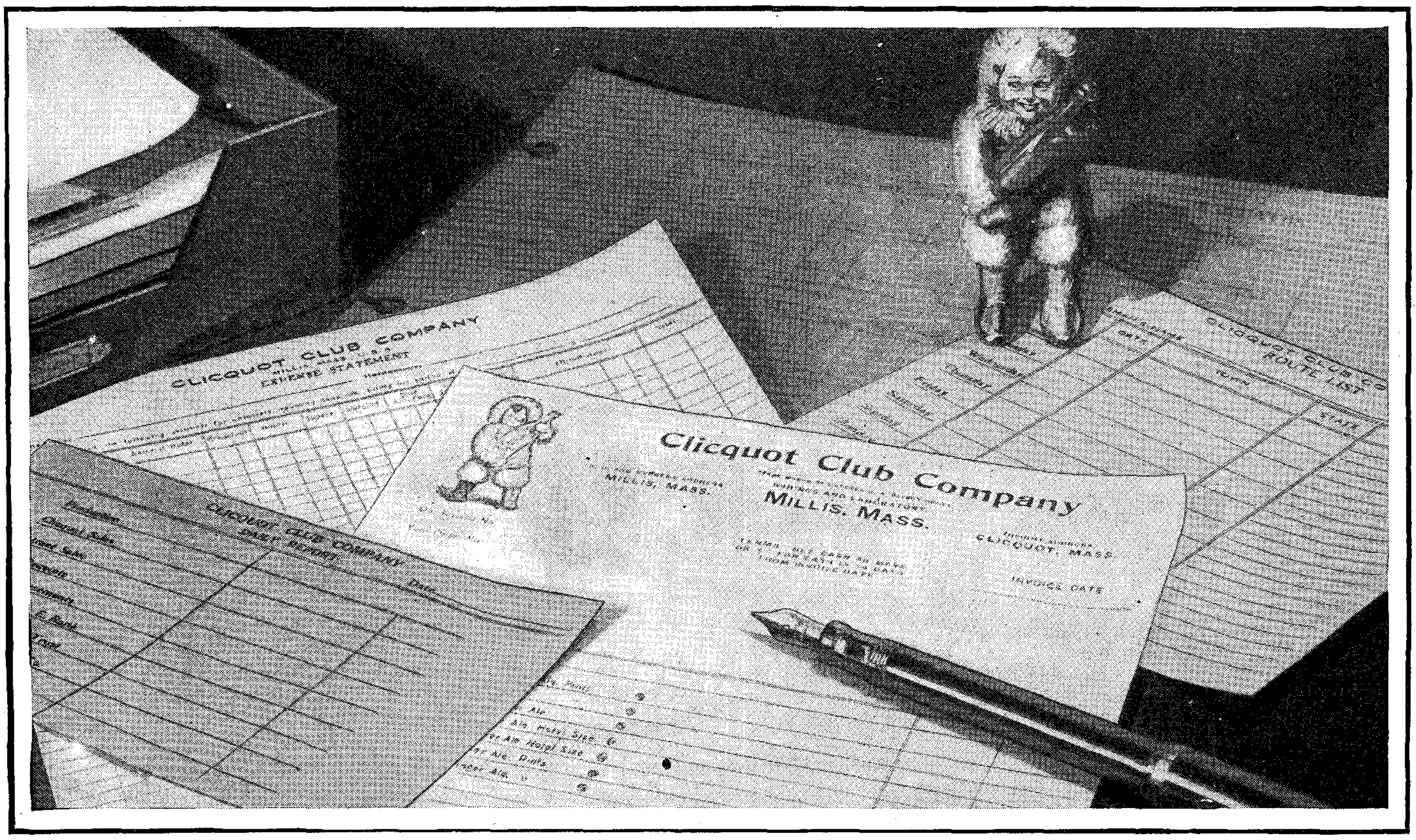
There was one ladylegger there who made a specialty of the society trade. She drove a splendid town car, with a liveried chauffeur. Sometimes she was alone, sometimes with a friend, and sometimes with a sweet child to lend domesticity to the delivery. But always she had her lapdog with her, and always under the lapdog a case or two of good old redeye. She supported an invalid mother and sister.

There are quite a number of women mixt up with breweries of one sort or another—not as surviving stockholders from pre-Prohibition days, but as active managers. The cereal beverage plants and the wildcat brewery invariably operate behind a corporate veil—a veil more difficult to pierce when there are some determined ladyleggers interested.

The classic case in the Prohibition records is the brewing company owned by two little old ladies. It was a big and powerful wildcat brewery, one of the most successfully defiant. The brewery itself was a feudal castle—lookouts, guards, barbed-wire, secret entrances for employees and underground exits for high-powered beer. When caught, the excuse was made that the brewery was owned by two stately minded and innocent old sisters, who inherited it from their brother. They knew nothing of the business, nor of the high-powered beer that a few of the employees sold secretly. The dear old ladies seemed to be everything that the fixer had claimed, very old, gentle and mid-Victorian. But the proof was ample that they must have known what was going on.

The female speakeasy proprietor is neither rare nor romantic. She is strictly commonplace and businesslike. She is legion in number—and the hardest thing in the bootleg world to catch or convict or even to padlock. The ladylegger who runs a speakeasy is known in the trade as a "whisper sister" in a tea shop or a restaurant or a hotel. It may be, and not infrequently is, the woman's own house. The apartment speakeasy is spreading through all the big cities. Ninety-five per cent. of these are respectable in everything except a Volsteadian sense, for there is no connection with social vice or ordinary criminals.

Prima facie evidence upon which to secure a search warrant (and they can not be raided without one) is almost as hard to secure as is final evidence upon which to base an arrest. There's many and many a "home" which has been rented and elaborately furnished in order to give it the protection of the laws applying to dwelling houses. A whisper sister's apartment is veritably her fortress.



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MEXICO'S MAD "EMPRESS" ENDS HER SHADOWY REIGN

THE NAME OF MAXIMILIAN never passed her lips, nor might the word "death" be uttered in her presence. So runs one of the legends woven by rumor about the living death of mental darkness in which the ex-Empress Charlotte had existed for almost sixty years, when her ultimate release occurred the other day. Another romantic anecdote, on the contrary, tells of a daily love-letter written to Maximilian by this imperial *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and of a reply received by her—a reply ostensibly signed by the ill-fated Emperor who had fallen before a Mexican firing-squad while she was frantically beseeching the Vatican for aid, but in reality "written by one of her entourage in the château of Bouchout, near Brussels." Charlotte, whom many called Carlotta because destiny raised her to ephemeral imperialism in Spanish-speaking Mexico, was the real protagonist of that picturesque and futile episode, in the judgment of the New York *World*. It was she "who transformed it from comic opera, with a touch of melodrama, into first-rate tragedy. Maximilian? A pathetic figure, of course, since he paid with his life." But never a tragic figure; he is characterized as "too gentle to be of tragic stuff," and facing the firing-squad "with well-bred poise." Two of the actors in the drama, Juarez and Maximilian, "the gods disposed of very offhandedly. . . . But when the gods took up the fate of Charlotte, they broke her on the wheel, with no sparing of pains. . . . What a figure she was! Her passing seems hardly real, for she was a legend long before her death."

EVERY INCH AN EMPRESS

"The loss of Maximilian's initial popularity was largely due to measures which she is supposed to have inspired, and . . . it was she who persuaded him to cling to his throne."

The life of the "mad Empress" Charlotte was filled with romance and pathos, we read in the New York *Sun*, for:

> More than a half century after she fell in a faint at the feet of Napoleon III at the Court of St. Cloud, when he refused the aid of France for her husband, she was considered by many to have been insane, but whether she was really mentally unbalanced has remained a mystery for all that time.
>
> Charlotte was the daughter of Leopold I of Belgium, the sister of Leopold II, and the wife of Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, who was shot at Querétaro, June 19, 1867, at the end of his ill-starred Mexican adventure. She was born at Laeken, Belgium, in 1840 and baptized "Marie Charlotte Amelie Augustine Victoire Leopoldine."
>
> Princess Charlotte was reared with great care at the Court of her father, and as a girl was not only noted for her beauty but for her rare gifts, being possest of quite remarkable artistic and literary talent. In her seventeenth year she married the Archduke Maximilian of Hapsburg, a brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and her early married life gave promise of much happiness.

Maximilian was made Governor of Milan shortly after his marriage, and the young couple lived near Trieste in a romantically beautiful castle, Miramar, which overlooked the sea, and was surrounded by gardens. But while they pursued their ideal existence there, tragedy was brewing. For Napoleon III had dreams of an empire on this continent, vague, but no doubt grandiose and realistic, as the New York *Herald Tribune* phrases it. It seemed as if they might come true, and this paper continues:

> In 1861 England, Spain and France together landed marines at Vera Cruz in order to collect the debts which both Juarez and his defeated opponents for the Mexican Presidency had contracted abroad. But the French claims were partly an indefensible speculation and partly a pretext for the establishment of the American empire, of which Napoleon had for some time been dreaming. It became plain that Napoleon was beginning an aggression which neither England nor Spain could countenance; these Powers withdrew, and Maximilian was made Emperor of Mexico by French bayonets and a subservient convention of the defeated Clerical party.
>
> The American Congress formally declared that they were not "indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico," and that the United States would not recognize a monarchical government there "under the auspices of any European Power." As our Civil War drew to a close, Secretary Seward's notes deepened in their protest; Sheridan went to the border with 50,000 men, and it was arranged for Schofield to take a staff to Mexico to organize the desperate defense being put up by Juarez. Charlotte by her intransigence and Maximilian by his incompetence made it clear that the empire could not survive without the French; and, in the face of Mr. Seward's threatening declaration that the chief element of American foreign policy was respect for the free sovereignty of other peoples, Napoleon withdrew. His satellite empire collapsed, of course, and as Charlotte was going mad before the Pope's refusal of a last hope, Maximilian was shot.

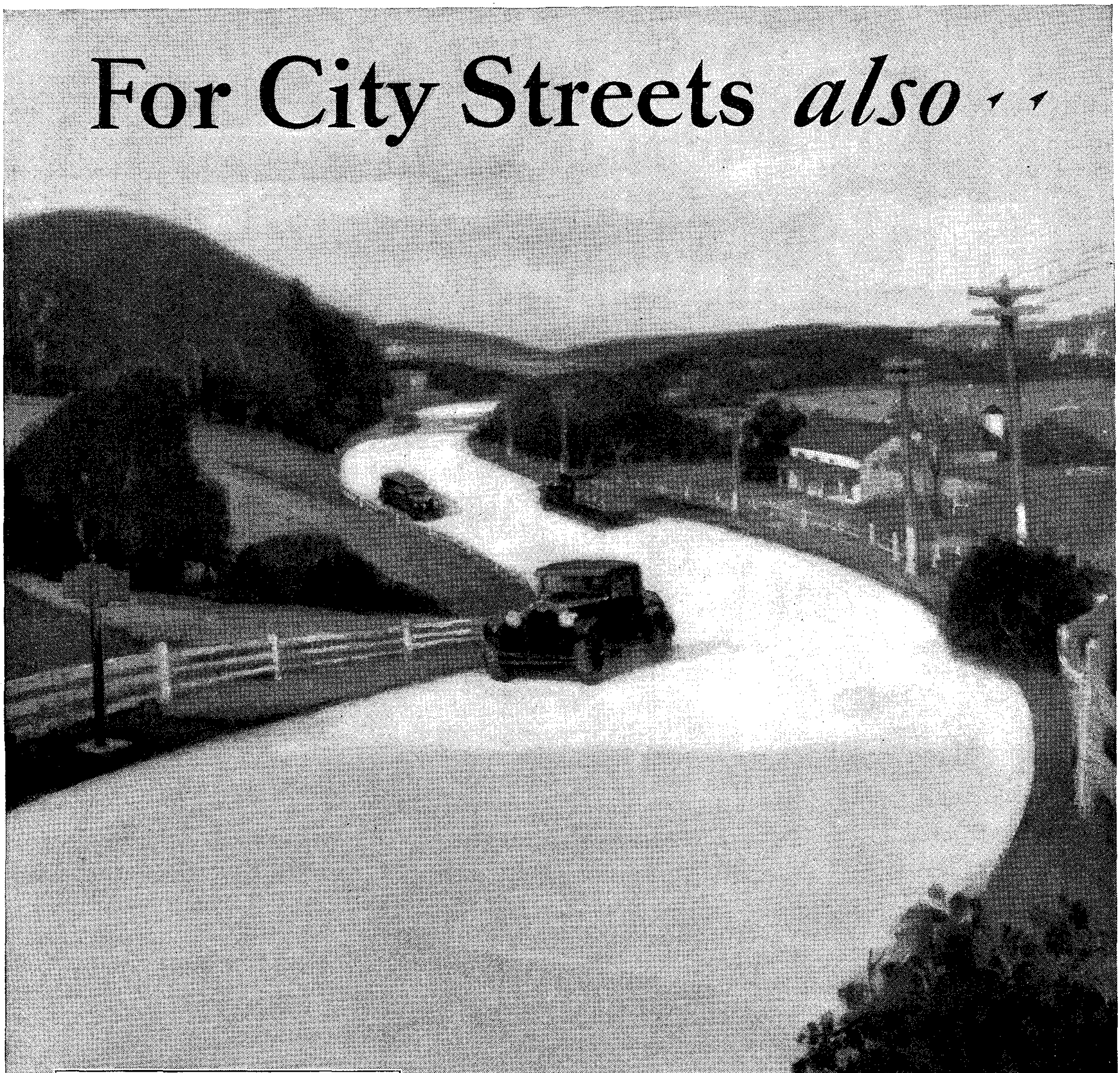
AN IMPERIAL VICTIM

Maximilian, "maddened by Napoleon's desertion and the impossibility of meeting the enormous debts he had piled up," was anxious to abdicate, but Charlotte was confident that she could obtain aid for him in Europe.

Seeking to "improve the occasion" on behalf of the present Washington Administration, *The Herald Tribune* moralizes:

> It is a dramatic accident which brings the long tragedy of the Empress Charlotte to an end in the very midst of one more storm of criticism directed against our Latin-American policy. It was sixty years ago that Charlotte's unhappy but indomitable little figure passed abruptly out of the world; and only now, at last, is she dead. But there is still a Mexico, a Monroe Doctrine, a Latin-American policy; there are still bondholders, and armies, and revolutions and a troubled State Department, and a vast deal of hasty misunderstanding. Carlotta may seem to have little enough to do with all that. But had it not been for the Monroe Doctrine and the American State Department the Empress Charlotte would not have died mad in Belgium, the flag of the Mexican Republic would not be flying over Mexico City, and Central American publicists might be talking, if they were permitted to talk at all, about an imperialism more real and vastly more practical than the fancied imperialism which some imaginations can attribute, startlingly enough, to the unterrifying figure of Mr. Kellogg.
>
> Mexicans can scarcely fail to recall that the Empress Charlotte

For City Streets *also*



Hundreds of cities, large and small, testify that the concrete street combines a greater degree of beauty, safety, durability and economy than any other street paving. Would you like our booklet telling of their experience? Write Portland Cement Association, Chicago

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Do this *every* A.M. *and* P.M. *for a month!*

IPANA Tooth Paste is excellent for cleaning the teeth. It has a delightful clean flavor in the mouth. But its virtues do not there cease.

For it also has a beneficial effect upon the gum tissue. If your gums have a tendency to softness—if they bleed ever so lightly or ever so seldom—by all means get a tube of Ipana and use it faithfully for a full month. Massage your gums with it gently after the usual cleaning with Ipana and the brush.

A month's use of this delicious tooth paste will show you not only cleaner, whiter teeth, but firmer and healthier gums.

IPANA
Tooth Paste

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was the Empress of Mexico. How many of their friends will remember that the United States once massed 50,000 soldiers on the border to protect the integrity of Republican government in that country, or that we agreed to send the best officers in our Army over the Rio Grande to take service under the liberal President who (it is a queer coincidence) initiated the ecclesiastical policy which has brought so much trouble to President Calles? Juarez is the national hero of Mexico; and it was the same American policy which has subsequently elicited so many criticisms that saved Juarez and saved Mexico, and perhaps all Central America, from falling victim to the strange imagination of Napoleon III.

After outlining the events connected with the Maximilian Empire, *The Herald Tribune* concludes:

> American policy is fundamentally no different now from what it was then. The service which it rendered Latin America against poor Charlotte and the French would be repeated if the occasion should arise. Charlotte's life was a tragedy, but without the United States it would have ended for Latin America, in a far deeper and wider tragedy.

The New York *Evening Post* is another paper which uses the ex-Empress's death as a text for the preaching of a cherished editorial policy. Declaring that "the tragic episode which wrecked Charlotte's life has lessons for the public men of both hemispheres," it remarks:

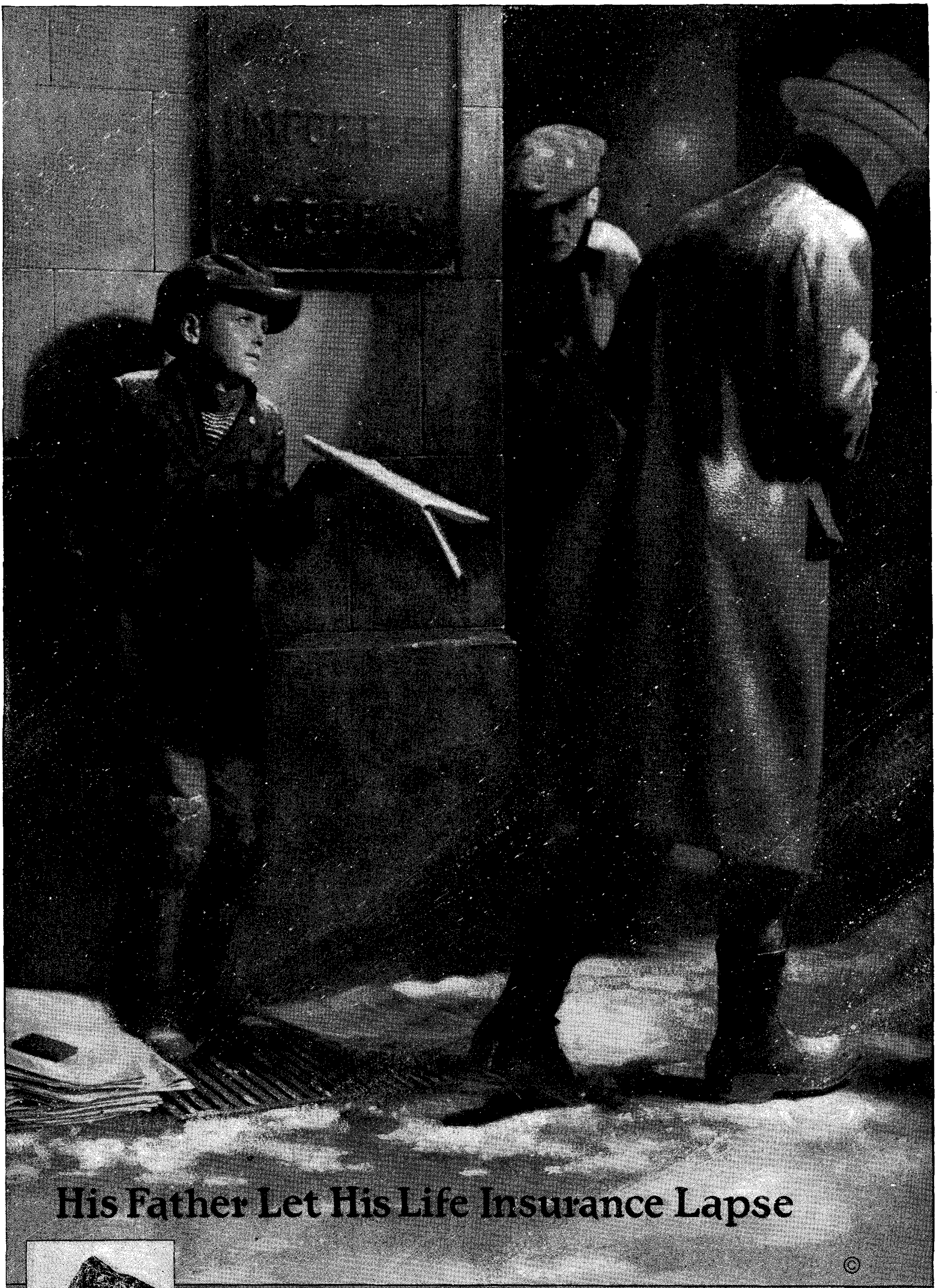
> If those Senators, Representatives and publicists who are lashing themselves into a fury over our relations with Mexico will take time to read the obituary of this mad old woman of eighty-six, they will have a better understanding of what they call the imperialistic designs of the American Government.
>
> It is too much to expect some of the statesmen and publicists of Europe to realize the benevolent intentions of the Coolidge Administration. For them disorders such as those in Mexico in a neighboring State mean only an opportunity for expansion. That the United States should interest itself to restore order without seizing territory is beyond their comprehension.
>
> But Mexico has lain many times helpless before us, and the American Government has conserved her interest and her Government. In 1848 many of her foremost citizens urged the United States to remain and govern the land, and after 1865 the conquest would have been a dress parade for the reunited soldiers of Grant and Lee.
>
> There is no chapter in the diplomatic history of the nineteenth century more impressive than the handling of the Mexican situation by Secretary of State Seward in the sixties. The American Government had two designs: to preserve the liberty of Mexico and to avoid a foreign war in doing so. Impatient Congressmen, supported by militant publicists, demanded immediate action and made repeated efforts to force the hand of Secretary Seward. Just as his plans were nearing success, Henry Winter Davis, an abler orator than any we have in either House of Congress to-day, introduced resolutions that were a strong incitement to war. The resolutions passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote.
>
> Seward was imperturbable. He informed the excitable Government of Napoleon that the Executive, and not Congress, had charge of the foreign affairs of the United States. But for this declaration, as Seward's biographers have said, "it is practically certain that Napoleon would have felt compelled to strike . . . while he was master of affairs at home and in Mexico."
>
> The end of our Civil War was in sight. As a matter of fact we had exprest our displeasure at the palpable invasion of the Monroe Doctrine, but the hands of the Government at Washington had been tied by events at home. Now the collapse of the Confederacy was becoming a question of days.
>
> Napoleon was looking for a chance to retreat, and Seward thought it wiser to point that way out to him. Napoleon grasped the opportunity to save himself, leaving Maximilian, his pitiful pawn, to be stood up against a stone wall and shot by the men he sought to rule.

In the Associated Press dispatch from Brussels telling of the imperial Charlotte's death, we find this vivid incident:

> Throughout the ex-Empress's illness—in fact, during the years of her retirement—she had a constant attendant in Baron Auguste Goffinet, who was a close friend of her brother, King Leopold II of Belgium.
>
> Baron Auguste, knowing the Empress was soon to die, spoke wistfully last night of his relations with the Belgian royal house, of the beauty and charm of Charlotte as a girl, before she married the Austrian Archduke Maximilian.
>
> "It is my sad privilege," he said, "to bury the royal family. Leopold was right when he told me years ago 'Empress Charlotte is to bury us all, except yourself.'"
>
> The Baron, as administrator of Empress Charlotte's property, added there was no truth in the reports of her great fortune. While it was once something like 10,000,000 gold francs, he explained it dwindled considerably during the last few years because of the excessive depreciation of Russian and German shares.

Reverting to the *Sun's* article, we gather that Charlotte's rôle in the turbulent history of the Mexican Empire was large, and, in fact:

> The loss of Maximilian's initial popularity was largely due to measures which she is supposed to have inspired, and when at last Maximilian, maddened by Napoleon's desertion and the impossibility of meeting the enormous debts he had piled up, determined to abdicate, it was she who persuaded him to cling to his throne. She agreed to go to Paris and Rome to plead his cause, and in 1866, at the age of twenty-six, she arrived in the French capital. Her mission was a complete failure. Napoleon III turned his back on the man whose throne he had raised. At Rome she had no better success, and her reason seemed to be giving way under the strain.
>
> After Maximilian had been captured, tried and shot, apparently her mental breakdown became complete, and she was found one day wandering in the streets of Rome babbling like a child. When taken charge of, she was washing her hands in one of the street fountains. An appeal was made to the Tuileries for assistance, but it was repulsed.


His Father Let His Life Insurance Lapse

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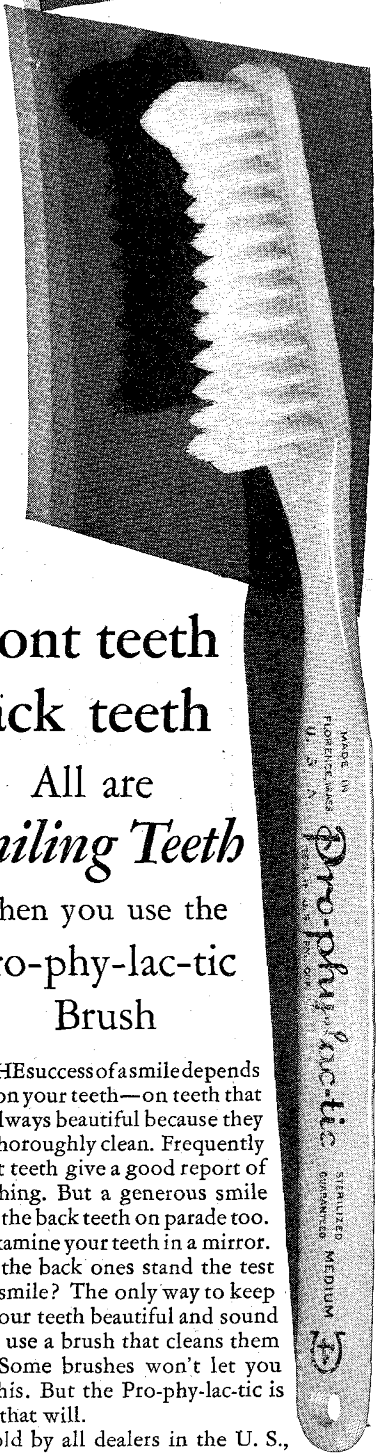

Front teeth
Back teeth
All are
Smiling Teeth
when you use the
Pro-phy-lac-tic
Brush

THE success of a smile depends on your teeth—on teeth that are always beautiful because they are thoroughly clean. Frequently front teeth give a good report of brushing. But a generous smile puts the back teeth on parade too.

Examine your teeth in a mirror. Can the back ones stand the test of a smile? The only way to keep all your teeth beautiful and sound is to use a brush that cleans them all. Some brushes won't let you do this. But the Pro-phy-lac-tic is one that will.

Sold by all dealers in the U. S., Canada, and all over the world. Three sizes—Adult, Small, Baby; with white handles or colored transparent handles—red, green, orange. Prices in U. S. and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Three different bristle textures—hard, medium, soft. For those who prefer a larger bristle surface, we make the Pro-phy-lac-tic with four rows of bristles. Price 60c.

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THE BOY WHO WON THE CATALINA ISLAND MARATHON

"IN the flickering light of huge bonfires on the shore, and with the cheers of a chilled, weary crowd ringing in his ears, George Young, seventeen-year-old Canadian boy, dropt his feet to the California mainland at 3:06 o'clock this morning, the first and only swimmer to conquer the Catalina Island Channel." Thus a special correspondent of the New York *World* wires from Los Angeles the opening sentence of his report of a great swim. How great a swim it really was is indicated in what follows:

> Fifteen hours and forty-five minutes of steady plugging over a course conceded to be more difficult than the English Channel gave the Toronto boy victory in the first long-distance swim of his career over some of the hardiest swimmers of the country. The channel is twenty-two miles across, but Young probably covered thirty miles in his crossing.
>
> A dark horse, he had won the $25,000 prize offered by William Wrigley, Jr., for the swimmer who could fight his way across the channel.
>
> One by one contestants had dropt out behind him as he plowed on through the bitter cold and choppy water, buffeted by waves and swept by currents, but maintaining to the end the steady crawl stroke that has made him Canadian champion.
>
> Men who had conquered the English Channel, men who had international reputations when Young was just learning to paddle; women, too, ninety-nine swimmers in all, had quit the grueling race across the stretch of treacherous water never before crossed by a swimmer, when the boy stood up at last on the rocks of Point Vicente.
>
> A few deep breaths while the firelight glowed on his triumphant smile, then he waved a hand and dived back into the sea. A few swift strokes brought him alongside his attending rowboat and, just to show his contempt for the waters that had prostrated most of his fellows, he pulled himself practically unaided over the gunwale.
>
> Later the reaction came, and when he got ashore he was so tired that he was taken in an ambulance to the Long Beach Hospital.
>
> Ninety-nine men and women had been pulled out of the water when Young finished, including Norman Ross, the big Chicagoan who had ruled favorite in the race and trailed Young until the last hour.

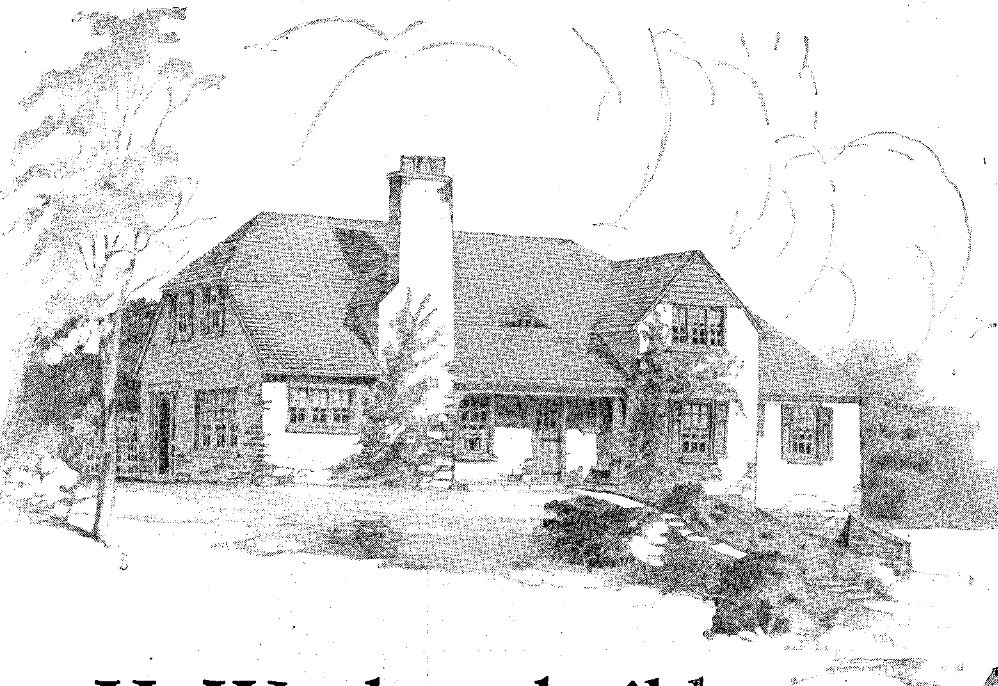
And now we turn to the "human interest" of the Canadian boy's victory. This, when discovered by the correspondents and flashed to the ends of the earth, inspired a battery of editorials comparing George Young to the heroes of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger. The story is thus given in an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago:

> Up in Toronto a few months ago an ill and widowed mother, just out of a hospital, took her remaining savings—$135—and gave it to her seventeen-year-old son with the admonition: "Don't fail—whatever you start, finish."
>
> To-day the son, George, the boy who won the Catalina Channel derby, demonstrated that he had heeded his mother's advice and had not only finished but had finished first and won $25,000. Part of the money will go to take the widowed mother to California, where she may regain her health.
>
> That is the plan of the boy who made the trip to California from his home on a wheezy old motor-cycle, because he had not the funds for train fare. The story was told to-day by Mrs. Ruth Gray, a friend of the Youngs, at whose home he stayed while on his way to the Coast.
>
> The boy told Mrs. Gray, she said, that he couldn't lose because he needed the money to help his mother, and she believed he would win. George was known as the "Big Fish" in the Georgia Bay colony where he grew up, because of his extraordinary exploits in the water. Some time ago his father died and his mother worked as a cook in tourist camps, but her health failed.
>
> George, Mrs. Gray said, decided to win the Catalina Island swim as soon as it was

International Newsreel photograph

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD LEANDER

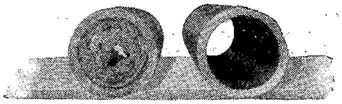
George Young, of Toronto, who had sixty cents before he swam the American equivalent of the English Channel, and who next day received $25,000, and was besieged with movie offers for thousands more.



Ira H. Woolson builds a Rust-Proof House

NEITHER rust nor fire can ravage the new home built by Ira H. Woolson, Consulting Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, because it is completely and permanently protected by Anaconda Copper, Brass and Bronze.

For many years head of the Materials Testing Laboratory of Columbia University, Mr. Woolson has had at his command a wealth of information on the relative value of building materials. Through close observation of the appalling destructiveness of rust, Mr. Woolson knows the wisdom and economy of preventing it.



Iron or steel water pipe, by its very nature, is bound to rust. Anaconda Brass Pipe cannot rust, and assures a dependable flow of clear, pure water. The added cost in Mr. Woolson's house was only $90.

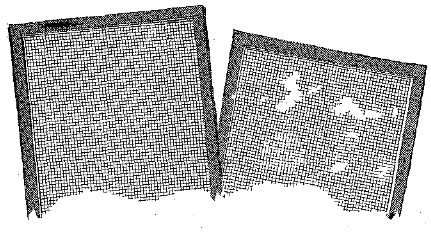
Copperclad* shingles protect the roof of his house from both fire and rust. The leaders and gutters will never rust and leak, for they are made of enduring copper. The occupants of this home will never be annoyed by rust-stained water, or rust-clogged pipes, because both hot and cold water flow through Anaconda Brass Pipe. The screens throughout are of strong, rust-proof Bronze Wire, and the hardware is solid brass.

A small investment which yields big returns in service

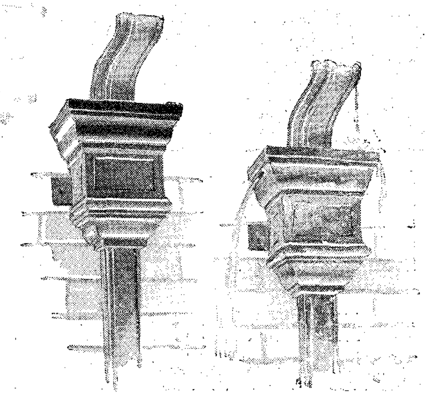
When you remodel or build it will pay you to protect your house against depreciation due to rust by using Anaconda Metals. The cost you will find is surprisingly moderate.

Mr. B. V. White, the architect, has compiled figures on the cost of rust-proofing Mr. Woolson's house with Anaconda Copper, Brass and Bronze.

These comparative figures show that iron pipe would have cost $418, whereas Anaconda Brass Pipe, assuring life-long freedom from rusty water, cost only $90 more completely installed.



Screens of Anaconda Bronze Wire outlast several sets of cheaper screens. In Mr. Woolson's house the added cost of bronze screens throughout was only $15.



Roof flashings, downspouts and gutters of Anaconda Copper are permanent and cost nothing for upkeep. Corrodible metal in the same service builds up expense through frequent painting, repairs and replacements.

Iron roof flashings, leaders and gutters would have cost $248, installed, as compared to $414 for Anaconda Copper. This difference of $166 buys freedom from all painting, repairing and replacements as long as the house stands.

Solid brass hardware, which will remain attractive and serviceable, costs only $150 more than short-lived plated steel hardware.

Screens of Anaconda Bronze Wire for the entire house cost only $15 more than galvanized iron screens.

The entire house was completely rust-proofed with Anaconda Metals — inside and out—for only $421 more than the cost of corrodible metals. This sum represents an investment in lifelong service free from upkeep cost. Our "Building Service Department" will be glad to advise you. THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

ANACONDA COPPER
BRASS ANACONDA from mine to consumer **BRONZE**

Copper is a metal that cannot rust. In its pure form it is ductile and easily shaped.

When rigidity and strength are required, Copper is alloyed with Zinc to make Brass, which is harder and resists rust equally well.

In Bronze, various metals are alloyed with Copper to produce great strength and resistance to corrosion for special service.

---

* Copperclad Shingles are distributed by The Flintkote Company, New York, Boston, Chicago

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IS ADVENTURE LAND

Pressing up the Missouri River in a keel-boat early in June, 1805, Lewis and Clark approached the mouth of Maria's River, whose tributaries rise in Glacier National Park, then, as now, the native mountain home of the brave Blackfeet Indians.

Heed the call of
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For a glorious new travel experience visit Glacier National Park and the Pacific Northwest this summer . . . See from your car window the broad Missouri; skirt for sixty miles Glacier National Park; look out upon the swift currents of the Flathead and Kootenai, flowing between glistening peaks of the Great Northern Rockies, and the picturesque Columbia, rich in historic interest . . . Liberal stop-overs at Glacier National Park; free side trip to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ready during the 1927 season—the new Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lakes National Park, virtually an extension of Glacier National Park across the international boundary into the Canadian Rockies.

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Please send me free books about Historic Northwest Adventure Land and information regarding tours of Glacier National Park and Pacific Northwest.

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Address--

GREAT NORTHERN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

announced in some of the local newspapers.

. . .

Here Mrs. Gray told of the second-hand motor-cycle with which George and a chum tried to reach California, and we read on:

> Delays were numerous, for the old motor-cycle needed lots of coaxing. But they made it, and George finished what he started—and finished first.
>
> Now, said Mrs. Gray, he'll go back to school, "because he was in school and didn't finish—and George finishes what he starts."

The motor-cycle, it appears from other accounts, finally broke down in Arizona, and the two youngsters "hitch-hiked" the rest of the way to the coast. The Boston *Globe* tells us, in a special dispatch from Toronto:

> Sunday morning a widowed mother sat up in a flat here waiting for some word of her only son and child. Unable to stand the strain, she fell asleep, only to be awakened two hours later by the glad news that her son had won the Catalina swim.
>
> There was no sleep afterward for the mother of George Young, and when she was congratulated by the correspondent, her first words were:
>
> "I do hope that George does not catch pneumonia." There were many other callers during the day, even to a theatrical man who wished to secure the contract on the hero of Catalina Island, for George is still a minor. In fact, he will not reach his eighteenth birthday anniversary until March 3.
>
> The life of the mother and son has been no bed of roses, George never knowing his father, who died in Aberdeen, Scotland, when George was only a few months old. Two years later, when George was only two and one-half years old, the mother and son came to Canada and settled in Toronto.
>
> Several years ago at the Wawa Hotel fire in Muskoka, the mother and son, who were employees at the summer hotel, George being a bell-hop, lost practically all their belongings, including a cup which he had captured for winning the "Cross-the-Bay swim."
>
> The mother was more unfortunate. In jumping out of the window she missed the blanket underneath and, falling, injured her spine so severely that only recently she was forced to undergo an operation from which she is now recuperating, altho it is doubtful whether she will ever be able to do heavy work.
>
> When Young went away he was in fine physical trim and weighed about 168 pounds. On his arrival at Los Angeles, a friend of his in a letter home said that George's finances were so low that sixty cents was all he could boast. By his own prowess he will have no financial worry now, for it is understood that a motion-picture concern is willing to give a $100,000 contract to the winner of the Catalina swim. There will be other offers also, such as theatrical engagements.
>
> George Young took to the water like a duck, getting his first swimming lessons the natural way, in an old swimming hole in East Toronto.
>
> When only nine years old he showed aquatic ability, but had to wait until he was ten before he could get proper tuition

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to
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC
LINES

under Johnny Walker, at the West End Y. M. C. A. When Walker took charge of him, Young knew little of the art of swimming, depending on a "dog-paddle" to carry him through the water, but he soon learned the finer arts of the game, and when he was eleven years old he was doing special exhibition tricks.

He proved his powers in almost every race he entered, and soon won prominence as he shattered records in winning championship events.

At first he excelled in the sprints, winning the Canadian championships for 200 and 220 yards, but he followed his success at the shorter distances by capturing the championships for the quarter-mile and mile.

He was a natural long-distance swimmer, and there were few who could keep up to his sprintlike pace in the longer swims. Four times in succession he won the "Cross-the-Bay" swim, while twice in a row he finished first in the "Gap-to-Gap" swim, the latter at three miles.

News of his achievements soon spread and he won the honors in the Crystal Beach swim against many of the leading swimmers in the United States, while the sponsors of the annual mile and a quarter bridge-to-bridge swim in Montreal had to find a new trophy, Young winning the event three times in succession.

While he devoted most of his time to the longer races he did not desert the shorter swims, and just before he started training for the ocean marathon he came within $13^{3}/_{5}$ seconds of the world's record for the mile.

Johnny Walker, Young's trainer, exprest great surprize when he learned the news of his pupil's victory. Walker had worked with Young early in the fall in preparation for the swim, but when Young broke off the strict training and started the journey to the scene of his triumph on a motor-cycle, Walker figured that Young had ruined his chance, as the long swim needed perfect condition.

Walker was more astonished when he was told that some of the other swimmers led Young at the start of the race. He expected Young to get in front early in the race, but figured that his condition, broken by the long motor-cycle ride, would not be good enough to stand the strain.

Young was never troubled by cold water, as he used a peculiar style all his own, a double-shoulder movement, that helped keep him warm. The system is known as the "Carlton arms," but only those with superstrength could keep up the stroke for any great length of time.

Icy waters had no terrors for him and not even zero weather could keep him out of Lake Ontario, as often during the winter months he broke the ice to go in for a dip at Sunny Side, a summer resort on Lake Ontario, while his friends stood around freezing, altho wrapt in their heavy coats.

A year ago he sought a position in the United States, but was turned down by the immigration officers.

George Young's own story of the big swim is given in an Associated Press dispatch from Santa Monica, California. As we read:

"I put everything I had into this race for my mother. It was not much, perhaps, but it was my all, my amateur standing as Canadian champion. I wanted to bring her to California.

"I got as far as Arizona on my motor-cycle, and then it broke down. I was

San Diego
California

Every day is Springtime —in San Diego

no winter cold — no summer heat

EVEN the most inveterate globe-trotter loves colorful San Diego—there's so much sunshine and so much to see and do in this gem city of California!

You, too, would love this paradise where green palms gently sway in the soft breeze, where silver beaches and white-topped surf are daily delights. *You,* too, can spend happy hours among the flowers in tropical Balboa Park —*you* can pick orange blossoms in your own front yard. *You* can get the thrill of aquaplaning, of mountain climbing, of sea bathing, of yachting. *You* will revel in our 356 days of brilliant sunshine, in the gorgeous sunsets on the Pacific, and in our brilliant starlit nights. *You* will enjoy the naval functions, the social life of San Diego, Coronado, La Jolla, the beach parties, and the splendid outdoor recreation we enjoy every month in the twelve.

Come to San Diego! Come this winter! Come and hunt or fish in our mile-high mountains! Come and golf on seaside links or join us on picnics to a hundred nearby scenic resorts! Come, perhaps, just for rest! Build your flower-garlanded home in our picturesque residential district!

You must see San Diego, birthplace of California. See also the entire Pacific Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane; see Hawaii, too. Mail coupon *today* for a beautiful 40-page booklet.

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600-E Chamber of Commerce Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me, free, your fascinating story of San Diego, California.

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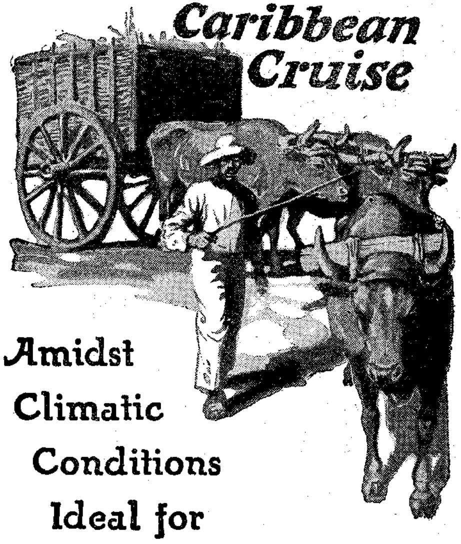
*Address*____________________



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nearly broke, too. A honeymoon couple picked me up and brought me on to California, but I do not know their names. (They were Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of Quincy, Massachusetts.)

"As for the swim itself, my manager, Henry O'Byrne, and I planned the strategy that won.

"We planned against the tides and currents, and we figured that it would take twelve hours to make the swim, considering the tide and the drift in my favor.

"The most discouraging period of the grind came when I was one and one-quarter miles rom shore when the out-flowing tide shoved me back, but in contrast to this the lighthouse on Point Vicente and the flares set by spectators on the beach were the most welcome sights I ever saw.

"Five times during the day and night I changed my course to meet the opposition of the tides."

The handsome but modest and unassuming youth then told of his struggle against a fifty-yard field of kelp 100 yards from shore.

"This wrapt itself around my neck and legs, but that only added to my determination to win, so I dug in.

"I had taken off my bathing-suit when I was two and one-half miles from Catalina and I forgot that grease and graphite were my only covering as I rose out of the water at the shore, so that I beat it back into the waves to my convoy boat.

"You see, we put a covering of graphite over the grease before I put on my bathing suit to help keep out the cold.

"About seven miles out from the Santa Catalina starting-point I had to swim through 200 yards of heavy oil. It gave me plenty of trouble. I had to keep my head up out of the water to prevent the oil getting into my eyes, nose and mouth.

"Oh, there were plenty of rough spots, but I finally got to where I was going, and to-day the only ill effect I feel is a little soreness in my shoulder. The heat had returned to my body ten minutes after I left the water with blue skin. I lost five pounds during the race. Going into the race after training at Santa Monica, I weighed 177 pounds. I went ashore at Point Vicente weighing 172 pounds. My heart and pulse were normal five minutes after I boarded the convoy boat at the finish.

"Between 11.21 A. M., starting time, and 2 P. M., I covered six miles. It's funny, but I did not get seasick during the entire swim, while I always get seasick on a boat.

"Every time my convoy 'rang the dinner bell' during the grind I came up smiling for my refreshments.

"We had three quart bottles of hot chocolate along. I guess I drank the most of it. I also ate three cakes of chocolate and drank one pint of beef tea. I drank from soda pop bottles filled with the beef tea and hot chocolate.

"And to show you how good I felt, I heaved one of the empty bottles at my convoy boat twelve feet away.

"After we got out a long way they told me that mother was listening in on the radio for reports of the swim. That pepped me up and I did not feel the cold so much.

"I think I averaged about two miles per hour for the whole swim, making probably

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Our great steamers *Minnekahda, Minnesota, Devonian* and *Winifredian* are devoted *exclusively* to Tourist travel. They are the only ships in the world which carry this class of passengers, *and no other*. You have the freedom of the entire ship.

Other great vessels to choose from—among them *Majestic,* world's largest steamer.

No need to wait until late Spring for your trip. We can accommodate you in Tourist Third Cabin on current sailings and you can see Europe at her best—in the Spring.

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THIS Coffee
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Not even children are fooled by coffee substitutes!

What do you gain by serving them? Harmless, yes. *But so is coffee with the caffeine taken out.*

Buy real coffee, and drink all you want! A pure coffee from which the caffeine has been extracted, without disturbing or altering a single one of the good qualities of real coffee,—taste, aroma or quick satisfying effects. All remain at their best. It can't affect the heart or kidneys. Nor keep one awake, though taken at bedtime.

Kaffee Hag is coffee at its best. At your grocer's or clip this coupon now!

KAFFEE HAG 10¢
1643 Davenport Ave., Cleveland
Send me postpaid, enough Kaffee Hag to make ten cups of real coffee; I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps).

Name..

Address..

thirty miles, which, of course, includes my drift with the tide after I had headed up the channel. I guess a lot of the swimmers wondered why I went up that way.

"Did you notice that Norman Ross followed right in my wake? Ross certainly swam a beautiful race.

"I never was discouraged at any stage of the game. I never figured that I would ave to quit. I was sure of my physical condition from the start, and I was in good shape all the way.

"I believe a swimmer should keep in perfect condition all the time. That's why I stayed away from bad habits.

"We kept up conversation all the time. That is, between myself and the convoy boat, and O'Byrne kept me posted as to how I stood in the race.

"It might surprize some people to know that the longest swimming I ever had done was between fifteen and eighteen miles. But, from now on, I'm not much interested n channel-swimming contests. I do believe, however, that with what I learned Saturday I could cut my Santa Catalina swim time.

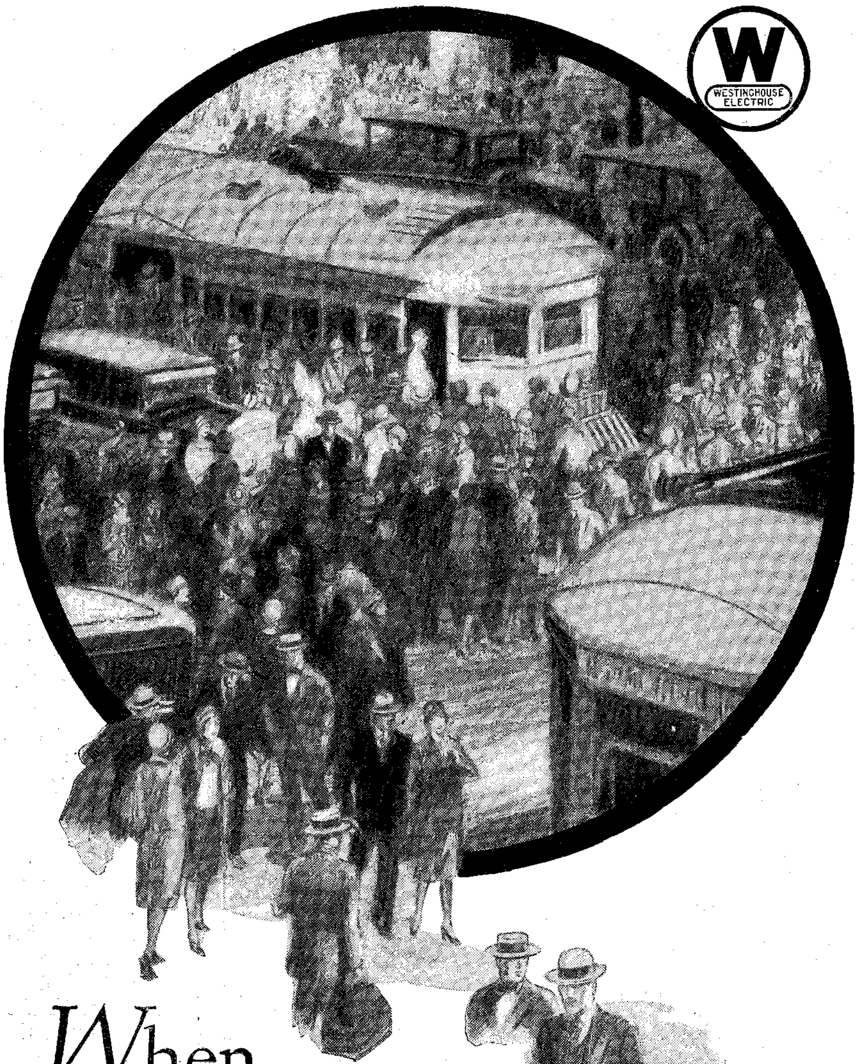
"As to the English Channel, I never was nterested in that. Of course, I expect to nter some swimming competitions in California, for I'm not going to quit the game."

GOOD-BY TO THE LAST RELIC OF "STEAMBOAT DAYS"

THE last of the famous fleet of Mississippi side-wheelers, the *Kate Adams*, ecently burned to the water's edge. "The tern wheel 'tugboat,' with its faintly duckke progress, can hardly replace the frail ut splendid majesty of those vast and lded paddle-boxes with which the lost ueens of the Mississippi used to go racing own the stream neck and neck, with a boy itting on the safety valve and death or lory around every bend," says the New ork *Herald Tribune*, and we read on:

> The side-wheeler was the classic type of he "Western river" boat. Mark Twain as only one of multitudes who looked up n awe at the towering sunbursts which used o house their paddle-wheels and bore in normous lettering the famous names of ississippi steamboating. The passage of he last of them is an event.
>
> Steamboats were first built on the ississippi in 1811. The effete East, ccording to an enthusiast of 1817, "would ot believe that such fairy structures of riental gorgeousness and splendor as the *ashington*, the *Florida*, the *Walk in the ater*, etc., had ever existed in the imaginative brain of a romancer, much less that hey were actually in existence, bearing eculators, merchants, dandies, everyhing real and everything affected in the orm of humanity, with pianos and stocks f novels, and cards, and on the deck erhaps three hundred fellows who feared either whisky nor gunpowder."

It is an entrancing picture; and any one ho has ever looked at the prints showing ese wonders in full career down-stream ll remember the effectiveness of their uge wheels and their walking-beams etween the gilt-topped chimneys in completing the composition. They had, of ourse, like other high-strung organisms, a enchant for violent death, frequently in e less pleasant forms of fire or explosion. he *Kate Adams*, reported to be the last on e lower river, has lived up to a fine, if pensive, tradition. She was burned at emphis.



When street cars pay you for riding

This morning perhaps your street car ride cost the electric railway company four or five times the fare you paid.

Nearly everyone thinks the company coins money when cars are packed. But actually, part of the rush hour service every morning and evening is supplied at less than cost.

Against the few cents you pay for carfare, the company pays, in many cases, much more in extra cars, extra equipment, extra motormen and conductors—extra everything that goes to handle the rush.

For here's the rub: A street car used only one hour and idle twenty-three hours costs a typical company twenty-eight cents for every passenger. For two hours' use, the cost is sixteen cents. Only cars busy ten to twenty-four hours a day can make up the loss from the others.

Your electric railway company would be glad to say farewell to the rush-hour peak. But cities aren't made that way, and people can't trim their days to fit. Cars must be ready when people want to ride.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Westinghouse

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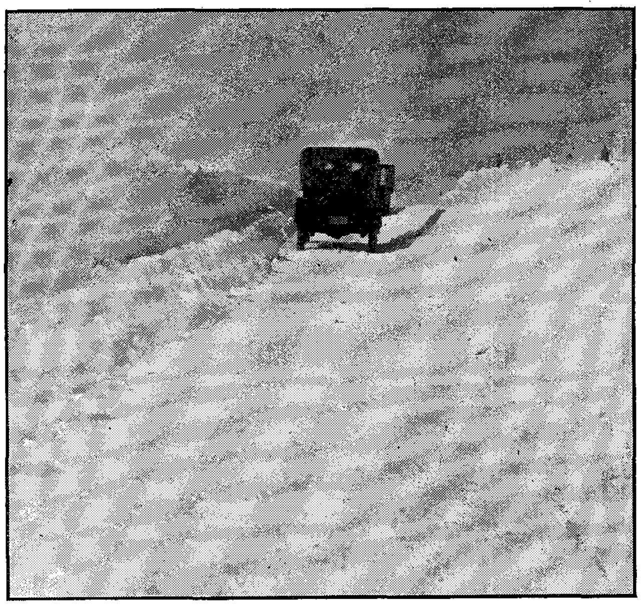
Street transportation problems need the cooperation of the public and the electric railway company. By your steady patronage, and by supporting plans for the company's development, you will help provide the efficient transportation vital to city growth and individual prosperity.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

HOW THE MOTOR IS MAKING "SNOWBOUND" A LEGEND

"A FENCELESS DRIFT THAT ONCE was road" is very far from being as usual a sight to-day—especially near much-traveled highways—as it was in the pre-motoring era when Whittier wrote "Snowbound." Quoting the above line from that poem, James E. Cutlip prophesies in *The American Motorist* that "in years to come, when no highways are ever blocked, and the motorized world has discovered that touring in the winter has joys equal to those of summer, another generation will regard Whittier's story of the past almost with incredulity." In fact, in imagination he hears them prattle: "Granddad, were you ever snowbound?"



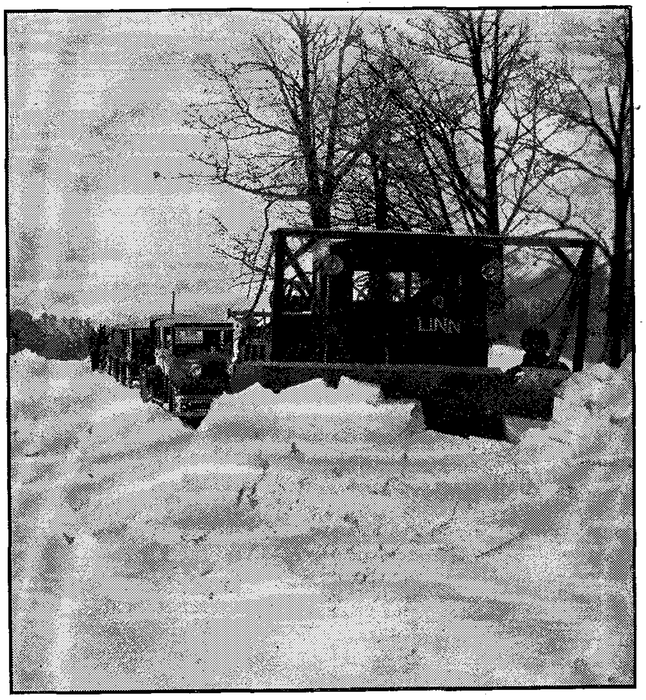
Illustrations by courtesy of *The American Motorist*

WHERE THE SNOW DEMON IS TAMED

Imagine the amazement of the poet who wrote "Snowbound," could he behold this open road with its speeding vehicles.

For even now, "in the motor-car's prime of life, years after Whittier dreamed of what a delight the heavy snow might be, it comes to pass that there really is a way to find the beauty and the thrill in deep, encumbering snows." It is simply a question of "getting around through the drifts comfortably, swiftly and surely," says Mr. Cutlip. "And since they have learned how to remove snow from the streets and highways, the motor-car has done the rest. No longer will the heavy drifts pen the world within its houses, its homes of which one must weary a little with too much inaction, no matter how pleasant they are. Life in winter soon will go on much as in July. And the true story of 'Snowbound' is in danger of becoming just another old myth." In support of this cheery prediction, we are reminded that "last year the American public, or segments of it, cleared the snow from 93,000 miles of highway, spending what is estimated officially at $3,753,663 for the job. This year, the mileage of snow removal will be extended perhaps 10,000 miles, perhaps more. But no matter how large the extension, it will not be enough." And we read on:

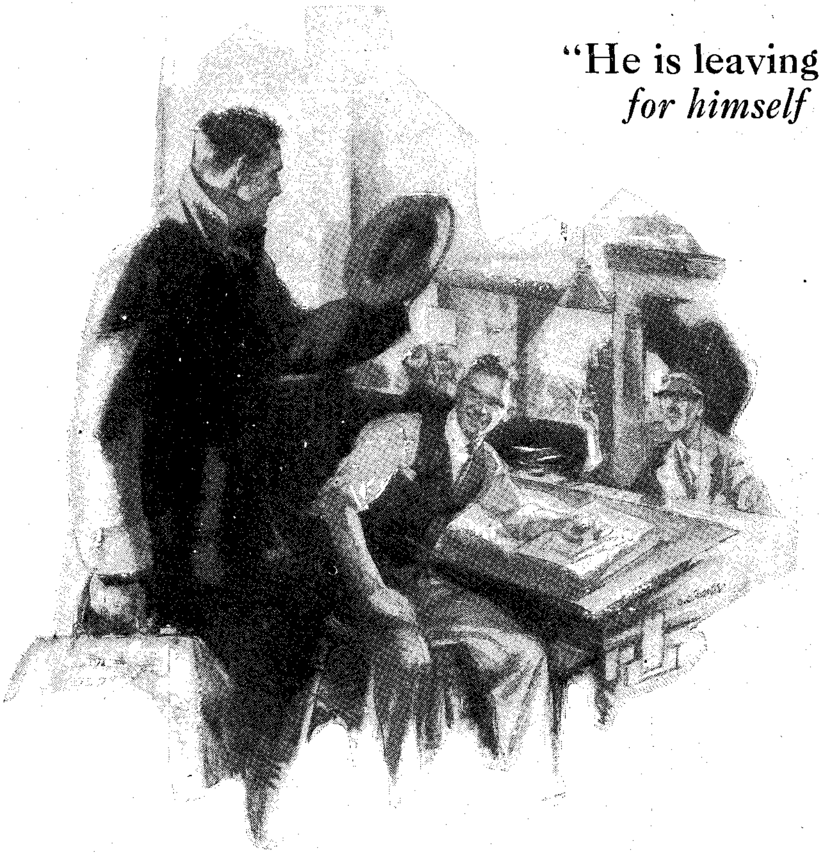
> The absolute necessity for snow removal has imbued virtually the entire nation with the desire to accomplish it. Thirty-five of the thirty-six States in the snow belt now apply their disposal programs to their entire road systems. It is no longer a question of making the States see the enormous advantage in snow disposal, but to bring about application of a sound economic principle.
>
> Much wasted effort characterized initial efforts of the States to keep the highways open, hindered as they were by lack of experience. Of late years, however, the snow patrol has become as well organized as the fire patrol. Where appropriations are made regularly for snow removal, a definite personnel usually is on duty from the moment snow temperatures arrive. These forces are ready to attack the snow as it falls, instead of waiting until the drifts have accumulated. Snow fighting has become scientific and economical. Manufacturers of snow-removal equipment—tractors, shovels, and so on—have improved their products tremendously, and this, too, is facilitating blockade prevention and removal.
>
> From three distinct sources there comes huge profit for everybody—the community and the individual alike—if the main arteries are kept open. Primarily, our highways have become great agencies of transportation, and maintenance 365 days in the year is as necessary often as the maintenance of railways. Stop the flow of highway traffic and more than probably you also will halt the growth of commerce, which moves over the highways in ever-increasing volume. It requires little imagination to see that a blockade interferes seriously with the economic efficiency of the country. The cost of keeping main roads open is a bagatelle in proportion to the benefits reaped by industry and commerce. It means more goods sold because of freer movement of product from point to point—from city to farm, from State to State.
>
> Snow removal also confers an inestimable boon in maintaining social and recreational contacts between community and community, between home and home. It keeps the rural areas in touch with the cities, doing away with the isolation of old that crept across the land with the first great snow.
>
> Unblocked roads bring the boundless field of winter sports to the average door; and they make winter touring possible—touring as enchanting as the trips one may take in the middle of summer.
>
> The third source of profit lies in snow removal's prevention of a colossal amount of deterioration inevitable when highways suffer for months beneath a load of snow and ice. The decrease in maintenance bills alone perhaps more than equals the cost of keeping the highways free of snow.
>
> Once the roads are snowless, there is no reason why winter



FORGING A PASSAGE

A typical winter highway incident. We are asked to "note the stream of traffic awaiting the relief of the blockade by this powerful tractor."

"He is leaving to work
for himself at Venice"



Building Independence

out of Sunshine, Friendship and Fun

AFTER all it isn't such a bad world—when a national organization such as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers deliberately develops a community among the most beneficent living and working conditions made possible by Nature, brains and cash.

Back of all the excitement about Florida there has been the age-old truth of a remarkably productive combination of sunshine, soil, temperature, rainfall. There are speed-crops in various areas and one of the most favored of these is the Myakka Valley that lies back of the model City of Venice now rising directly on the Gulf.

Maybe you should recast your ideas of this Summerland a little, for Brotherhood capital has assembled here every factor for a modern ideal farming community backed by the advice of the Venice Farm Board which operates the Venice Demonstration Farm, the Venice Nursery and the Venice Dairy Farms.

Venice Farms are located on good roads, in easy distance of the city; they have main drainage available, are cleared and ready to plant.

Here is everything to work with. Here is health and happiness, the world's best tools. Here is community fellowship with interesting people, including farming experts who say this is the best opportunity in farming. Two and three crops a year are common practice. Venice crops are among the earliest and bring the highest prices in the big Eastern markets.

Venice Farms are sold at moderate prices on liberal terms to earnest people who will contribute by industry and character to the community welfare and their own future financial freedom. It is possible to make a farm pay for itself in a few years, years of sunshine, friendship and fun.

Venice Florida

Venice a Natural All-Year Resort

VENICE life is divided between agriculture, industry and resort activities. Vacationists remark the variety of diversions. Here one finds the West Coast's only mainland beach and its most famous fishing grounds. Here is a modern city planned and built by experts, which fronts on the beach. Adjacent to it is what visitors call the largest and most comprehensive farm development ever projected in America.

Venice hotels serve fruit, vegetables, milk and cream received fresh each day from Venice Farms nearby. Conveniently located are well kept golf courses, tennis courts, quoits and other games, and excellent hunting and fishing are found on the tropical Myakka River. Hotel rates from $5 to $15, with 60% of rooms at $5.

{We limit this advertising to demonstrable facts supplied by the Venice Farm Board and officials in charge of the City of Venice.}

THE VENICE COMPANY,
Owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Come to National Tarpon Tournament
at Venice, June 4th to 25th

Mail this coupon for the Illustrated Booklet containing information and photographs supplied by the Venice Farm Board and Resort Officials, describing the opportunity to lead a new free life, while farming, under ideal conditions at Venice on the Gulf.

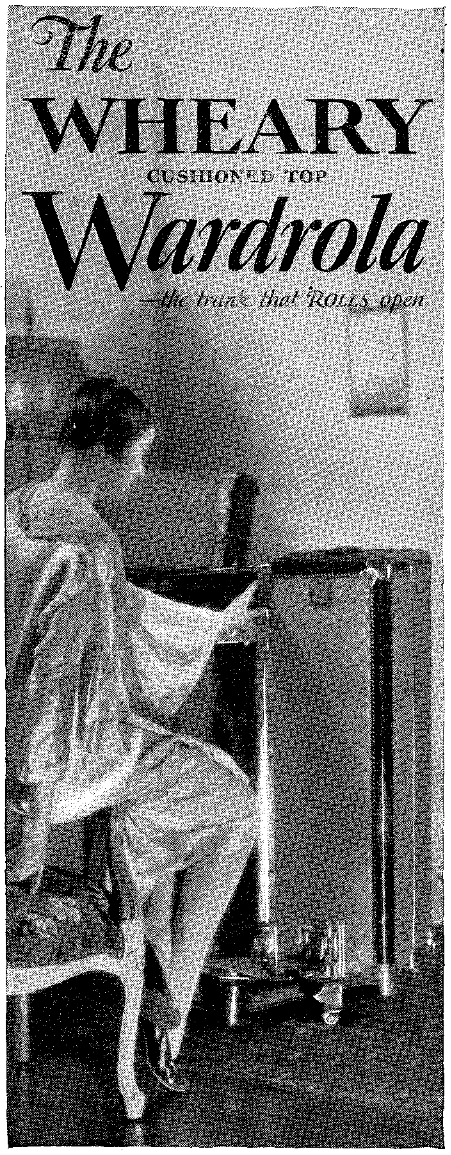
THE VENICE COMPANY,
100 Venice Blvd., Venice, Florida

Please send me the booklet, containing information and photographs supplied by the Venice Farm Board and Resort Officials describing "A New Life of Independence" possible under the pleasant conditions at Venice.

Name..

Address..

Present occupation..........................



TRULY here is a trunk built to *use.* So easy to open . . . and to close. No straining or pushing . . . just a touch of the hand and the Wardrola ROLLS open . . . instantly accessible. The cushioned top that keeps delicate garments fresh and unwrinkled—the solid base that eliminates repairs—the incomparable beauty and utility of the Wardrola render the ordinary wardrobe trunk unfashionable by comparison. Illustrated booklet on request.

Ask any Wheary merchant to show you the New Double Duty Wardrola, Steamer Size. It has the same garment capacity as a full-size wardrobe trunk

WHEARY TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*

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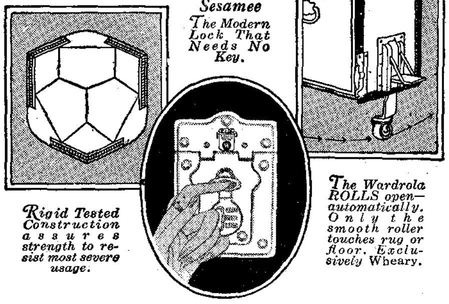
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The Modern Lock That Needs No Key.
Rigid Tested Construction assures strength to resist most severe usage.
The Wardrola ROLLS open—automatically. Only the smooth roller touches rug or floor. Exclusively Wheary.

"America's WHEARY TRUNKS Finest"

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

> driving should not be as delightful, as comfortable, as easy of accomplishment, as motoring in summer. Theoretically, at least, it really should be preferable at first because of its novelty. There are few days that an automobile may not negotiate city streets, but in the past, driving in the rural highways—winter touring on a summer scale—has been impossible. One left city streets and bumped into a snowbank at the edge of town.
>
> Gradually, all that is being changed. In many sections this winter most of the important roads will be kept open. Next year a larger number of them; the following year a further extension. And, finally, the blockade will become a thing of the past.
>
> Even now, this winter, if the impulse seizes upon you, you may start in the fury of an eastern blizzard and cross the country to the balmy west coast without once coming a cropper in a drift.

But this is prefaced by the condition that you take the right road, adds the writer; and he specifies:

> You may start from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or almost any intermediate point. There will be a clear way to Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City; thence to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and from that point via the National Old Trails to the coast. Should snow be heavy, the transcontinental traveler often will do well to strike due south from Kansas City to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Dallas, Texas, and thence westward.
>
> But transcontinental winter travel bulks not at all against other advantages wholesale snow removal would give the nation. To those thousands who put their cars away in late fall and leave them until early spring, there would be given a new luxury. When they need the automobile most, it could be used. And use of the car through the snow months would eliminate winter virtually, so far as social life is concerned.
>
> Metropolitan owners of automobiles remember occasional city blockades of the last decade with a sort of horror. In 1920, one of them cost New York City $60,000,000. Two feet of snow left lying on the streets can paralyze a city, and have done it. Even food distribution has been imperiled. And the greater dependence a city places in motor transportation, the greater is the havoc when snowfall gets out of control.
>
> The public—all the public—hasn't learned yet that snow removal is a most profitable investment; and until it does, snow will lie where it shouldn't. Its disposal costs from $5 to $212 a mile, but it is estimated that for every $100 spent for removal the spenders reap a profit of $1,000.

There have been all sorts of guesses about the financial loss to the nation due to snow blockades, says Mr. Cutlip, adding:

> Some of those guesses are wild. At the best, the loss can only be estimated, but there is no doubt whatever that snow costs the nation hundreds of millions of dollars a year.
>
> Here is where some of the loss lies: in deterioration of hundreds of miles of highway which cost many hundreds of thousands to build; interest on thousands of idle vehicles; fewer sales of automobiles and accessories; increased gasoline taxation to

When the snow flies

sail away to the
MEDITERRANEAN
Seek Lands of Sunshine on Our Winter Cruises

These masterfully planned 46-day voyages enable the passenger to escape the rigors of winter at home and to revel in summer warmth in the vividly interesting countries that edge the Mediterranean.

ADRIATIC	February 23
LAPLAND	March 5

Stop-overs from S.S. *Adriatic* to S.S. *Lapland* arranged if desired, or you may cross Europe and return from a northern port.

$695 (up) All Expenses Included

Itinerary: New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Athens, Constantinople, Haifa (for Holy Land), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Nile), Syracuse, Naples, Monaco, Gibraltar, New York.

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Address Cruise Dept., No. 1 Broadway, New York; our offices elsewhere or any authorized agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
RED STAR LINE

A good old Friend

Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds and does its work *more gently.* Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep Musterole handy and use at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

***To Mothers:* Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.**

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

RELIEF FOR COUGHS
HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

rebuild highways; depreciation on automobiles; fire hazards; interference with all sorts of business requiring travel; non-regainable losses to merchants in decreased and diverted trade; ravages in health because of paralyzation of garbage and refuse removal, and exposure to the elements; delay in bus, taxi and street-car service.

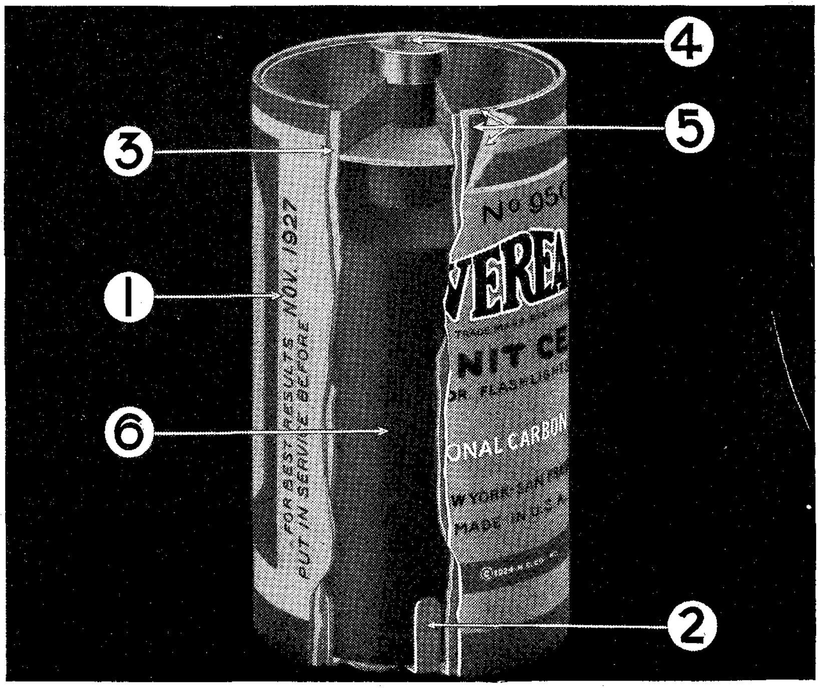
A little more than half the 20,000,000 automobiles in the United States are owned in the small towns and on the farms. They are not purchased for utility, but for the furtherance of social relationships. The farmer buys a car with that same unalloyed joy in the possession of a mechanically perfect thing that he once displayed in the purchase of good horses and shining "buggies." So, for those of the country, snow removal is of vital concern.

The situation is much the same for the resident of the small town. The village has few theaters, dance halls and other establishments of amusement, and the citizen turns to his car for recreation. The city man is not so dependent on the motor for entertainment, but it is linked in every conceivable way with his business. As much as the farmer must have it as a means of escape from loneliness, the metropolitan must have it for his tilt at economic success.

LEGISLATION FOR PEDESTRIANS

ONE problem created by the automobile's growing toll of life "concerns the ability of motorists causing these accidents to render adequate financial recompense to the victims or their families," for "many of the half million persons injured last year were forced to meet hospital, surgical, and medical bills toward which expenses the person who injured them contributed nothing." And this situation prompts Clark Belden to present in *The Elks Magazine*, under the title "A New Responsibility for Motorists," a review of several factors which have combined, he says, to emphasize "the growing importance of the motorist's financial responsibility—or lack of it." In the first place:

> Automobile accidents recently took their place as the leading cause of accidental fatalities. With 20,000,000 automobiles and several times that number of pedestrians forced to use one common spot—our streets and highways—at the same time for many hours each day, this is hardly surprizing. Few persons will be startled at the statement of Hon. Robert S. Marx, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, that today "three-fourths of all civil jury trials are concerned with personal injury claims largely arising from automobile accidents."
>
> The property-owning motorist usually carries automobile liability and property damage insurance to protect himself from the results of personal injury suits. The more property he has the more insurance he usually carries. The self-preservation instinct—the common sense of holding on to what you have—urges this course. The size and frequency of the automobile liability damage verdicts awarded by juries in recent years has encouraged this tendency. Verdicts of $10,000 or $15,000 and higher are awarded so frequently to-day that often they no longer "make" the front page of the newspapers. Nor is it necessary to kill a person for a jury to award such a verdict. Broken arms, legs or ribs alone are often valued as high as that by juries.
>
> The less property a motorist owns the less



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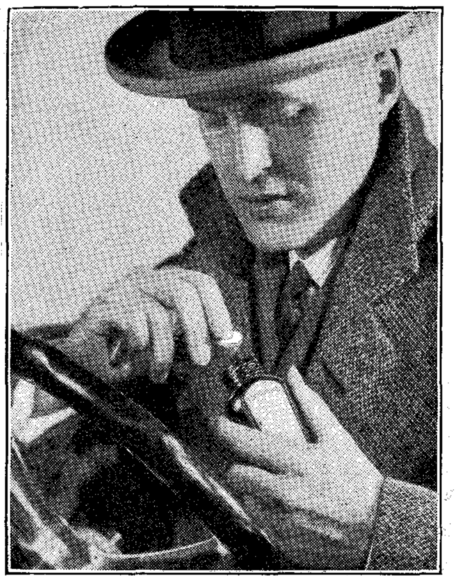

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Fight sore throat All Day Long

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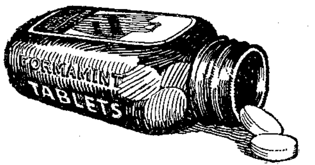

Formamint

THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

he is inclined to carry insurance—unless he be the type of individual who visualizes clearly and takes seriously his responsibility to his potential victim. Many persons lacking property, however, do not project their thinking beyond themselves. Some assetless motorists do not fear a $15,000 injury suit in the slightest. Legally, they have little cause to fear one. Their attitude would be apt to be, in the language of the street: "Try and get it!"

Such a situation, says Mr. Belden, suggests the desirability of legislation to protect potential victims of automobile accidents—pedestrians. Of attempts to bring about such legislation, he gives us facts from which it is plain that the problem is exercising many minds. Thus:

During 1924 and 1925, the Legislatures of thirty-eight States considered bills aimed to assure every victim of an automobile accident, or his family, financial remuneration regardless of the financial status of the automobile owner at fault. These bills have called for compulsory insurance.

A contention of compulsory insurance advocates is that the cost of insurance to any one motorist under this plan would not attain a burdensome figure, because it would be spread among all the motorists of a given State in equal proportion.

Many persons believe that compulsory insurance will reduce accidents.

It is fair to spread the cost of compulsory insurance among all motorists, according to its advocates, because it is impossible to forecast which particular motorist will have an accident and which will not.

Those who oppose the compulsory insurance idea state that it is unjust in principle, because it compels motorists who are careful and who do not have accidents to pay for the damage done by reckless motorists.

It is also maintained that compulsory insurance disregards the fact brought out by the Hoover Conference on Street and Highway Safety that only 5 per cent. of the insured drivers have accidents during one year, or that the average driver has but one accident in twenty years. And that it is possible to discover the identity of this small and reckless minority.

The plan of the compulsory payment of annual insurance premiums by motorists has also been questioned in the light of its possible unconstitutionality. Some opponents maintain that it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to tax certain citizens who are free of blame for the payment of damages for which other citizens are directly and solely responsible.

Another contention is that compulsory insurance would increase rather than decrease accidents because it would give persons lacking a sense of responsibility an undue sense of security, so that they would be apt to "lean" on the protection it afforded and "run wild."

The opponents of compulsory insurance, we are further reminded, call attention to the fact that pedestrians are to blame for many accidents and that the whole responsibility can not fairly be placed upon the shoulders of motorists. They set forth the following data:

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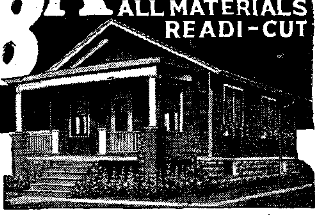

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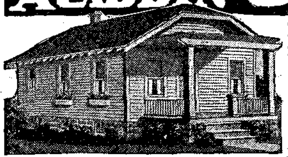

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A two-year survey of automobile accidents in the District of Columbia from July 1, 1923, to August 31, 1925, indicated that in 21.6 per cent. of the cases the pedestrian was to blame. In Connecticut during 1923, 43 per cent. of the fatal accidents and 50 per cent. of the serious personal injury accidents were the fault of persons other than the operators of the cars. The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters summarized the cause of 21,120 accidents for the Hoover Conference and reported that 28.3 per cent. were the fault of the pedestrians. The Insurance Committee of the Hoover Conference found that in 32.7 per cent. of motor accidents, a reckless driver was responsible; that in 29.3 per cent., a reckless pedestrian was responsible, and that in 18.7 per cent., both parties were responsible.

At the 1924 meeting of the Hoover Conference on State and Highway Safety, the matter of compulsory automobile insurance was referred to the Insurance Committee for consideration as a means of reducing accidents. The committee rejected this proposal. The question was then brought up during the general meeting of the Conference. It was voted down almost unanimously.

Opponents of compulsory insurance also state that it will furnish victims no indemnity in cases where there are no witnesses, and in cases where the pedestrian is struck by a driver who makes an immediate get-away, and that under compulsory insurance injured pedestrians will have to prosecute their claims as at present under the laws of negligence. The pedestrian would receive nothing if the motorist were not proven at fault.

In 1924, American people paid $103,000,000 in premiums for automobile liability insurance. The enactment of compulsory automobile insurance would increase the annual premiums to over $400,000,000.

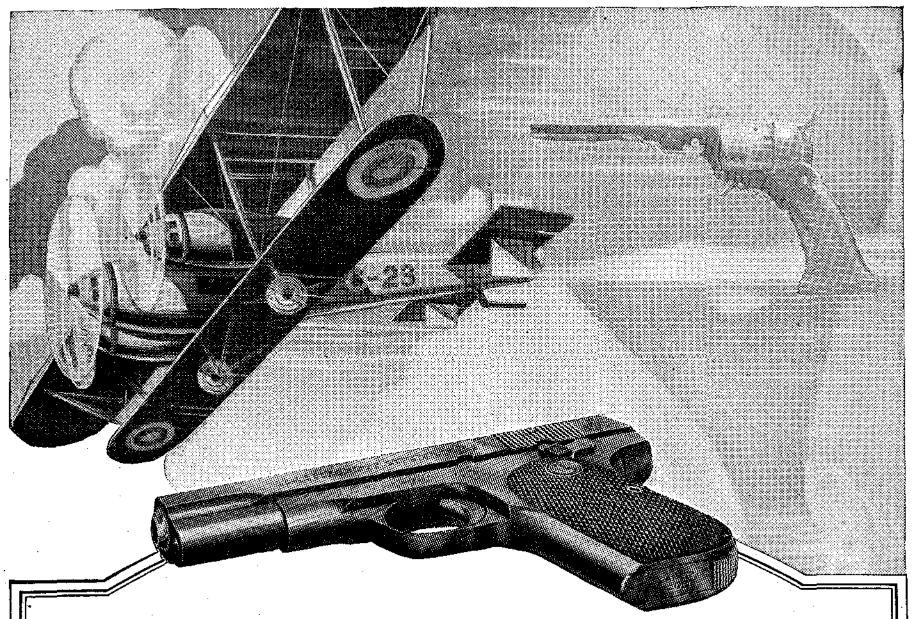
Connecticut is the first and as yet the only State to place in operation a law designed to safeguard the financial interests of the victims of automobile accidents—and, incidentally to reduce the number of automobile accidents by putting dangerous motorists off the road. On January first of last year, Connecticut's new "financial responsibility act" went into effect. Connecticut's experiment was designed by Motor Vehicle Commissioner Stoeckel to avoid the various pitfalls raised by the compulsory insurance proposals in other States.

The Connecticut law is based on the fact that a small minority of motorists causes the great majority of accidents. It protects the public from this small and dangerous minority.

Holders of motor-vehicle registration certificates who are convicted of reckless driving, including speeding, operating while drunk, or evading responsibility, or who cause the death of, or injury to, any person, or cause damage to property of at least $100 will be required to produce evidence satisfactory to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of ability to pay for damage up to $11,000. Penalty for failure to furnish satisfactory evidence of financial responsibility will be loss of registration.

The law provides four different methods by which automobile owners may qualify as to financial responsibility.

The first method is by insurance. Blanks have been furnished to all insurance companies doing business in Connecticut upon which they certify to the department that an insurance policy covering the liability specified under the new law has been issued to the applicant for registration. The



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

financial responsibility required is that it must be sufficient to satisfy any claim for damages by reason of personal injury to, or death of, any person, to at least $10,000, and for property damage to the extent of $1,000.

The second method is by filing a bond.

The third method is by depositing cash with the State Treasurer. He will issue a receipt for the deposit and may pay interest on it at a rate of not more than 5 per cent.

The fourth method is by depositing collateral with the State Treasurer. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is the determining authority of the State as to the amount and kind of collateral that will be accepted.

Applicants for registration started with clean slates when the law went into effect. Since that date, accidents, and convictions have called forth evidence of financial responsibility. This guaranty against damage claims must be continued as long as the Motor Vehicle Commissioner sees fit, under penalty of refusal to renew registration. The guaranty can not be withdrawn in less than three years, and then only if during that period of probation the registrant maintains a clean record. If a motorist from outside of Connecticut refuses to post a guaranty, the Commissioner may refuse him the right to operate an automobile in Connecticut.

Motor-vehicle accidents and convictions will bring before Commissioner Stoeckel for financial qualification each year about 15 per cent. of Connecticut automobile owners. Out of these, about one-half will be cases where no department decree follows. The other half, or from 15,000 to 17,500 persons, will be required to guarantee their financial responsibility.

There is no way of telling ahead as to who will be required to post a guaranty. No person will have to do so, except by his own act.

The satisfactory operation of the new act is made possible because Connecticut requires licenses of all operators and the reporting to the Motor Vehicle Department of all automobile accidents. Connecticut also has an efficient State Police to help enforce it. Furthermore, the Motor-Vehicle Department has for consultation the records of 80,000 operators which describe accidents and convictions during the last eight years.

The Connecticut law is aimed directly at the type of registrant who has had several accidents, and who is apt to have several more, but whose record has not been bad enough to cause the Commissioner to revoke his driving license. The one extreme—the man who has a clear record—need hardly be feared. The other extreme—the man with an extremely dangerous record—has already been put off the road.

Some people may feel that it is unjust discrimination to prohibit any person from owning and operating an automobile. Certain people are deprived of their liberty and placed in jails, prisons, and asylums because their acts have made them a menace to their fellows. No State is under an obligation to allow unfit persons to own and run automobiles any more than it is obliged to allow murderers, thieves, criminals in general and insane people to roam at large.

Connecticut's pioneer effort to solve the hazard of financial irresponsibility promises several interesting results.

Foremost will be that of providing the public with financial guaranties against the most dangerous type of motorist—the person whose record shows one or more serious violations of the motor-vehicle law. One aspect of this result will be to increase greatly the percentage of Connecticut motorists who are financially responsible.

Another effect of the law will be to gradually eliminate from the Connecticut highways those persons who seem bound to have accidents—"repeaters"—thus tending to reduce the number of automobile accidents in the State.

The registrant will be held accountable for damage done by his car—even tho he personally be far from the scene of the accident.

The Connecticut financial responsibility act, in confining its application to those who violate the motor-vehicle laws rather than applying to the careful and the reckless alike, avoids the basic objections of compulsory insurance. It is possible that this solution of the financial irresponsibility problem will commend itself to other States. If it does, its adoption by certain States would necessitate a sweeping change in their automobile laws. Certain States at present do not compel operators to secure licenses; they do not require a reporting of automobile accidents; they have no system of keeping the driving records of motorists; nor do they have a State Police to work with the Motor Vehicle Department in the enforcement of automobile laws—all of which Connecticut has. Those States which follow Connecticut's lead will find it necessary to amend their motor-vehicle laws in these respects.

Interesting innovations in methods of selling automobile insurance may also come about. The insurance companies are consulting the 80,000 records of the Motor Vehicle Department to determine the desirability of applicants for automobile insurance. In the near future, it is possible that before a Connecticut motorist can secure liability or property damage insurance, his official motoring record will be scrutinized by the companies. This plan would mark a departure in the present methods of accepting automobile liability insurance business.

Another innovation may also be in the offing. Having examined an applicant's driving record before issuing a policy, it would be a logical step to adopt the principle of grading the premiums, thus making the person with a bad driving record—"the accident breeder"—pay a larger premium than the person with a clean record. This would make the cost of the insurance proportionate to the hazard involved. Such a system is already in use in selling life, health, fire, compensation, and other kinds of insurance. It is possible that the new law will result in the insurance companies grading their automobile liability premiums.

The House That Jack Built.—"There are exceptions to all rules, you know."

"Indeed. Where's the exception to the rule that we all must die?"

"Ah, that's the exception to the rule that all rules have their exceptions."—*Boston Transcript.*

Superior First Aid.—NELL—"If a man tried to flirt with you, would you call a policeman?"

BELL—"No, a minister."—*Florida Times-Union.*

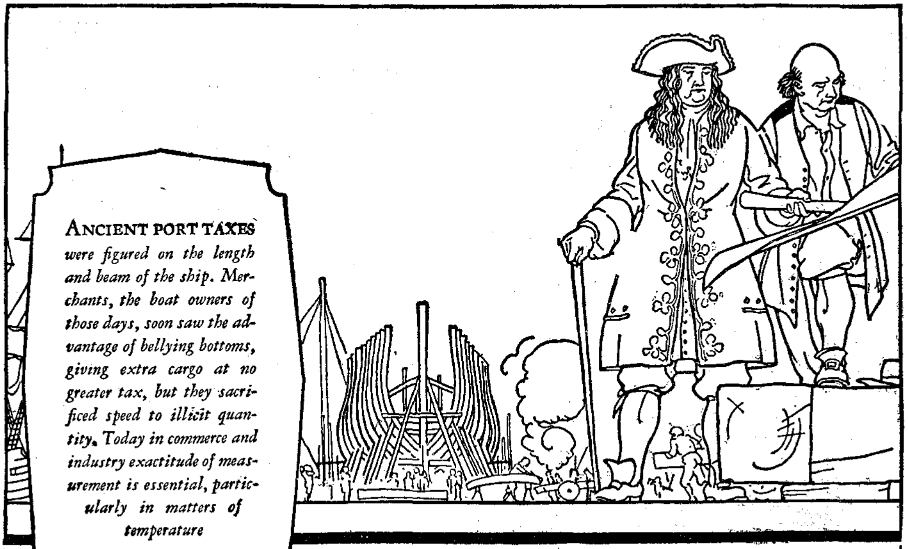
THE SWITCHBOARD OF THE BRAIN

IN every one's brain is a switchboard where the connections are made that result in our characteristic acts. One of the sense-organs, perhaps the eye or the ear, is the transmitter. The "wire" is the nerve which carries the impression to "central"—a set of nerve-cells in the upper brain. Connection is made with a cell of another set known as association, a second "exchange." This, in turn, connects with a cell of a third group called motor-cells. And then the impulse passes into the spinal cord and discharges into the nerves and muscles of the body, resulting in action. In *The Open Court* (Chicago), Clara Stevens tells us this and much more, parts of which we quote below. She proceeds:

> The vital point is, what connections are made on that switchboard, for as many are possible in your brain "central" as in that of the New York telephone company—indeed, infinitely more. Therefore, to understand the process is to realize the importance of consciously and intelligently directing your connections. On such directing depends the fulfilment of your desires.
>
> But before taking up the details of the process, it will be well to consider the nature of the cell, or neuron, itself. The human brain alone, to say nothing of the entire body, contains over nine billion. Each is made up of a central nucleus, or body, which supplies nutrition to its extensions. Of these, the receiving end is called the dendrite, also the "brush-end," from its several little filaments. The other is the axon, and acts in response to the impression received by the dendrite and transmitted through the cell body. These billions of nerve-cells fall, as has been indicated, into three groups.

When a sense impression has traveled up to the brain into the receiving neurons, each of the second, or association, group extends the tiny filaments of its brush-end to catch the impulse. Which will be the first to do so will be determined by previous response or by the power of the individual's directing will—or sometimes even by the nutrition supplied or withheld by its cell body. Through the association neuron that has been first stimulated the impulse passes, and again discharges into the microscopic space between it and the numerous motor neurons. Again, the vital point is to be determined: which motor neuron will first respond? If the original impression was made by a command to charge, will the soldier go forward or run? To quote again:

> The latter would be the natural, instinctive response, for to avoid danger, to retreat from probable death or pain, is one of the promptings inherited from our animal ancestors. Had the recruit had no previous training or been reared without any traditions of bravery or duty, he would obey the natural instinct. That is, of the association and the motor neurons only the



ANCIENT PORT TAXES *were figured on the length and beam of the ship. Merchants, the boat owners of those days, soon saw the advantage of bellying bottoms, giving extra cargo at no greater tax, but they sacrificed speed to illicit quantity. Today in commerce and industry exactitude of measurement is essential, particularly in matters of temperature*

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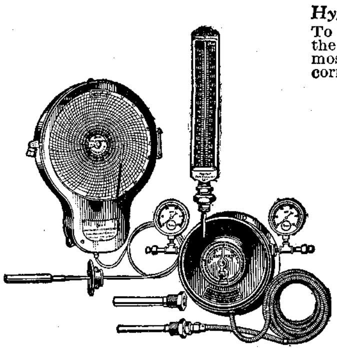

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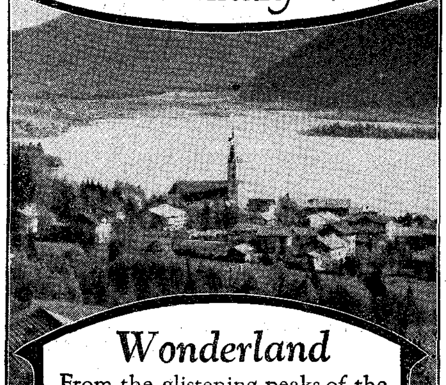

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

one in each case which was responsive to fear would receive the impulse.

But when he was being drilled, his will had directed the path of the "current"—if we may so call it—from the receiving cell through the proper association and motor neurons. This directing had then been comparatively easy, for there was no danger present to cause a contrary impulse; and his intelligence had accepted the conditions of warfare and was controlling his responses.

Try to visualize the path of that first current as it passes from the nerve in the ear up to the receiving nerve-cell in the brain. Then where? All about are the dendrites of the various neurons of the association group. By some mystical means the will is able to direct the current into a certain one. This connection, once made, is called the synapse. Once more, into a certain cell, now of the motor set, runs the impulse. Another synapse is established. The impulse is transmitted properly, and the soldier advances to make an imaginary charge.

When this same path has been used several times, the soldier's will is no longer necessary. More and more certainly the synapse acts. When he is in action, his trained nerve-cells carry him forward, even to danger.

When you first tried to drive your automobile you doubtless felt like a feeble infant before a powerful throbbing monster which you would never be able to control. Again and again you attempted its mastery, and slowly gained, tho at each new beginning feeling afresh your helplessness. And then all at once you were in full control. You were conscious of your power. You confidently grasped the wheel, started the motor, released the brake, and rolled purring down the street. Your persistent direction of the impulse in the desired path had trained the proper synapses. Only a small portion of our higher nerve-cells are as yet made use of; hence new connections are practically unlimited.

Innumerable hitherto unused synapses, we are told, may begin to function through some simple mental act. A new mental life begins. New territory in the brain is developed. Each stimulation in the region conduces to response by other cells. And if these connections continue to be made frequently and with intensity, they will eventually become habitual, making themselves without consciousness of special effort. The writer goes on:

Our so-called moral acts are the same as those we term mental or intellectual.

To force ourselves, to say Yes when No would have saved us from embarrassment or worse, to give ten dollars to a poverty-stricken mother instead of spending it for a new hat, to show tolerance rather than bigotry, to sacrifice interest for principle—all such idealistic acts can be made into habits through the first controlled synaptical connections.

Here also, then, lies the basis of habit, for efficiency or for failure; the basis of character and destiny. No need of a recording angel to set down our shortcomings against us. The mystic synapse is recorder; and avenger as well. Its use renders it all-powerful, as ally or as foe.

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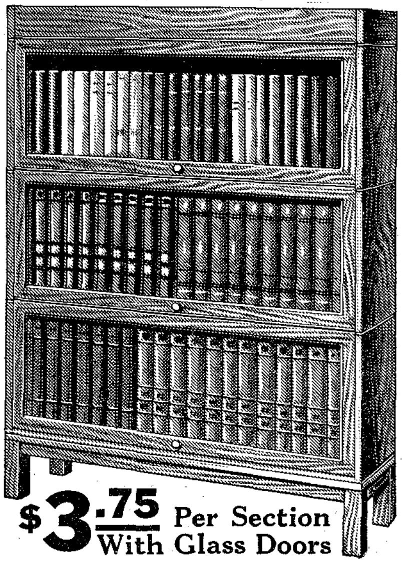

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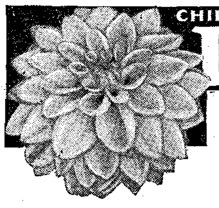

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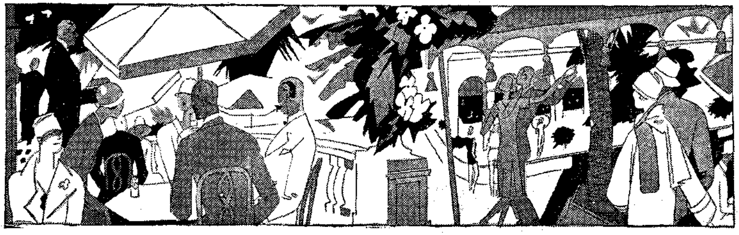
SUBWAYS FOR AUTOS

THESE may help to solve future traffic problems, according to F. G. Houghten, director of the research laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. The Bureau has been experimenting, he says, on the air conditioning of tunnels and methods of reducing or eliminating carbon-monoxid gas, the deadly poison coming from the exhausts of motor-cars — a problem in ventilation which scientists are confident may be handled by electrical air control. To quote a report printed in the Dallas (Texas) *News:*

> The Bureau used all kinds of automobiles under all tests of gas, speed, carburetion, and determined the complete composition of exhaust gas, unburned and partly burned. It sampled gas while on the road as well as in the laboratory. Scores of men over a period of years were used in these tests that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, but are worth millions to motor-car builders and consumers.
>
> The Bureau constructed a special tunnel or subterranean passage that connected with an old mine near Bruceton, Pennsylvania. Here automobiles of all makes were driven around in different directions on planked roads. The temporary tunnels were ventilated to various degrees with fresh and washed air to determine the amount and type of equipment and its extent of operation necessary to carry away the poison gas and make the air in the tunnel healthful. It was the result of data obtained from these earlier tests in ventilation on which is based the present systems of ventilating the huge Holland tunnel under the Hudson River and its smaller twin, the Liberty tunnel at Pittsburgh.
>
> The physiological effect of gas fumes, as well as extremes of climatic conditions, on man were tested in specially constructed rooms of the society's laboratory. In these rooms any kind of weather condition wanted could be manufactured by special fan-blowing, refrigerating and steam-heating equipment, which humidified and temperatured the air. Thus men were placed in temperatures ranging from below freezing to 157 degrees above with humidity ranging from fifteen relative to the saturation point.
>
> It was found, with the aid of physicians from the United States Public Health Service, air conditions that had much to do with pulse rate, body temperature, breathing and blood-pressure.
>
> Thus Mr. Houghton is led to believe that tunnels and subways will play a major part in American cities of the future in helping to solve the traffic-congestion problem.
>
> "Heretofore the tunnel or subway has presented a serious problem of health and safety, but it has been demonstrated that gas fumes and poisons can be quickly carried out and the air conditioned safely," Mr. Houghten added. "The Bureau even developed a special little instrument, known as a monoxid-detector, which with uncanny skill automatically detected the presence of this poisonous gas, rang a warning bell when the amount of gas reached serious proportions and started the ventilating equipment in full action. This was particularly important during rush hours when many thousands of cars poured out huge clouds of this gas."



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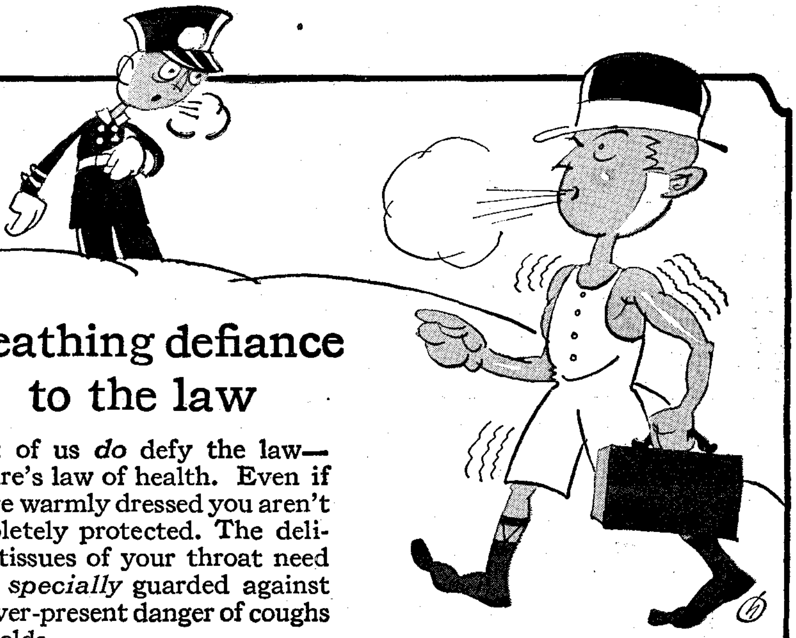

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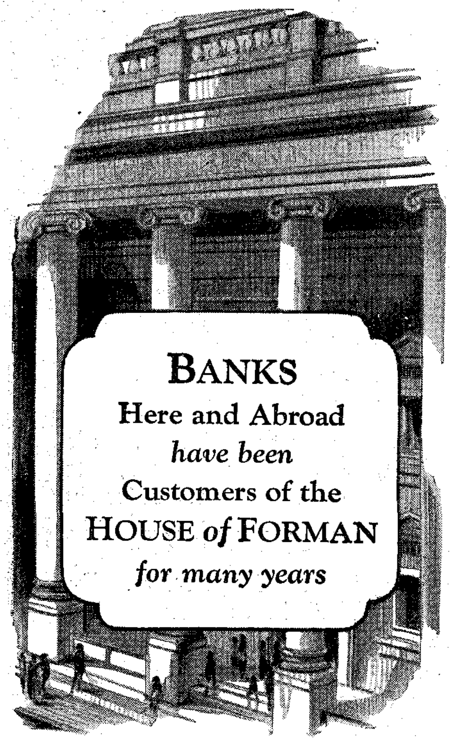

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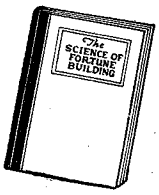
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WORLD PROGRESS TOWARD SOUND MONEY IN 1926-27

TWO interesting statements, at first glance more contradictory than they appear to be upon closer analysis, are made by commentators on currency rehabilitation in Europe. It is stated in a bulletin from the Stock Exchange house of Dominick and Dominick that looking back on the events of 1926 it is evident that "the condition of international exchange to-day is better than at any time in the past six years," and that the general "monetary stabilization and balancing of the budget throughout the world" are extremely encouraging. Looking ahead the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees a large part of Europe "still facing the supreme final effort that is required before budgets can be safely regarded as balanced and currencies confidently considered to be stabilized." The first observer is thinking of the progress that has been made, the second of what is still to be achieved. Let us consider for a moment the facts noted by the New York brokerage house. It reminds us that:

> France and Italy now remain the only two important countries where currency stabilization has not been accomplished. The world movement toward a return to the gold standard, begun in 1922, is practically completed. Since Great Britain adopted the gold basis in the spring of 1925, eleven countries have followed in its foot-steps.
>
> For most countries, the adoption of the gold standard has assumed a modified form. As a rule, gold was not put into circulation, and its export and import movement was regulated. Of the eleven European countries which have returned to the gold standard since the war, only two of them—Finland and Great Britain—have a note issue convertible into gold; and none of them has gold in circulation.
>
> The drastic monetary reform in Belgium was the most important financial achievement of the year just ended. At the beginning of the year the Belgian franc was valued at about four and one-half cents, but efforts to stabilize it at that point failed, and it dropt to a little over two cents. With the aid of an international loan of $100,000,000, a new unit—the belga—was introduced on the gold basis, equal to five of the old francs. The change seems to be successful and permanent.
>
> There is no unanswerable reason why the same policy should not be followed in Italy and France.

The following table is then presented showing the approximate present value in cents, as compared with the par value, of the currency units of the principal nations of the world:

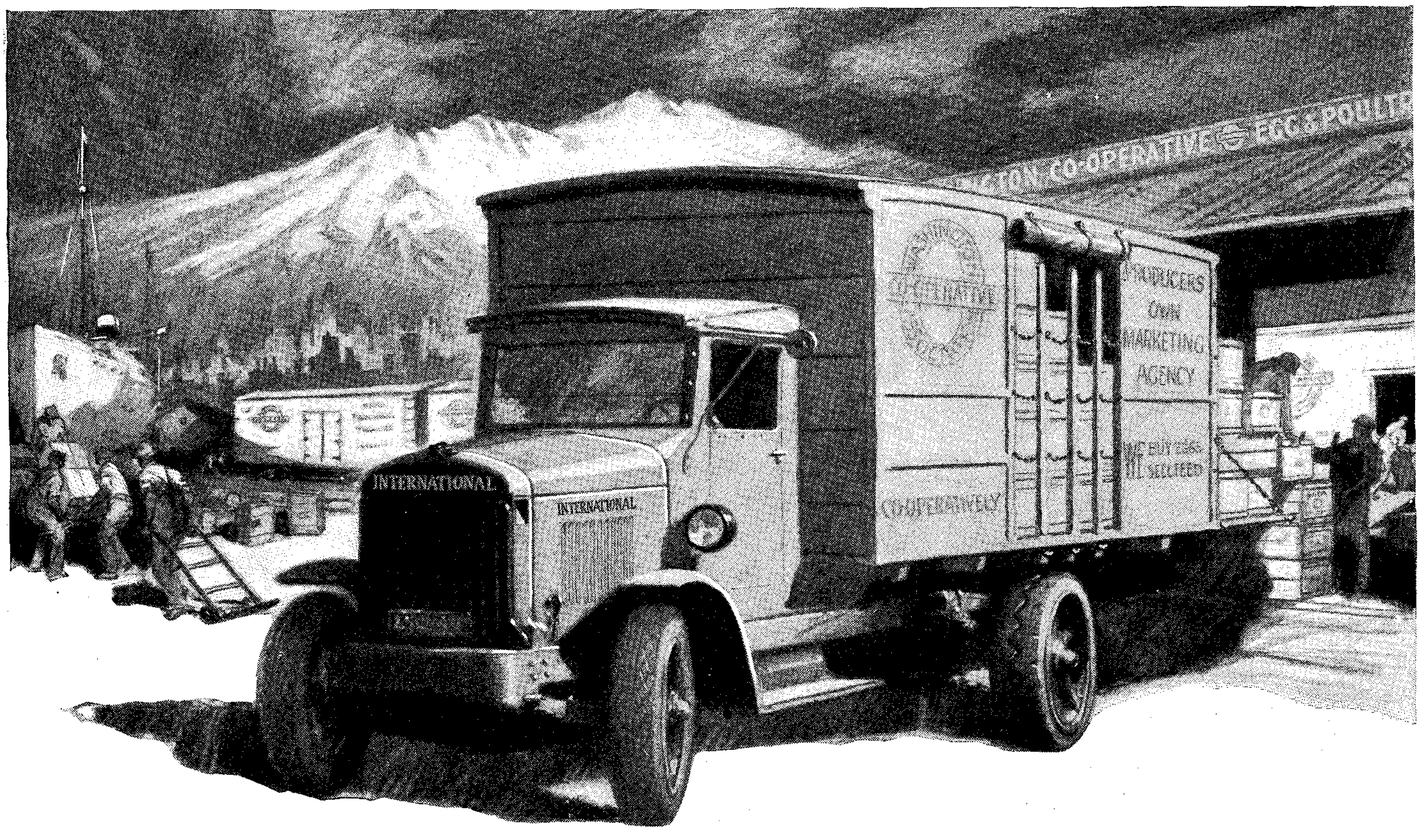
Country	*Unit*	*Par*	*Current Value*	*Per Cent. of Par*
Austria	Schilling	14.07	14.08	100.10
Belgium	Belga	13.90	13.90	100.06
Bulgaria	Lev	19.30	.72	3.77
Czechoslovakia	Crown	.....	2.96	.....
Denmark	Krone	26.80	26.61	99.31
England	Pound	486.65	484.87	99.64
Finland	Markka	2.52	2.52	100.03
France	Franc	19.30	3.95	20.47
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	23.74	99.70
Greece	Drachma	19.30	1.23	6.40
Hungary	Pengo	17.49	17.56	100.42
Italy	Lira	19.30	4.50	23.32
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	39.98	99.47
Norway	Krone	26.80	25.30	94.42
Poland	Zloty	19.30	12.00	62.18
Portugal	Escudo	108.05	5.10	4.73
Roumania	Leu	19.30	.54	2.84
Spain	Peseta	19.30	15.15	78.51
Sweden	Krona	26.80	26.69	99.59
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	19.28	99.92
Jugoslavia	Dinar	19.30	1.76	9.15
Canada	Dollar	100.00	100.13	100.13
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.94	99.95
Mexico	Peso	49.85	47.19	94.68
Argentina	Peso (gold)	96.48	92.38	95.76
Brazil	Milreis	32.44	12.96	39.98
Chile	Peso	12.17	12.05	99.03
Uruguay	Peso	103.42	99.90	96.60
China	Mexican dollar	48.11	43.76	90.98
India	Rupee	48.66	36.02	74.04
Japan	Yen	49.85	49.06	98.43

Ten countries, according to this table, are using a currency unit which is far below its par value. The writer for the New York brokerage firm points out that besides France and Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Jugoslavia and Roumania have successfully maintained their currency at an even level and are likely to stabilize it on the gold basis at that level. It is noted that:

> Poland has been the one country establishing a new unit which has failed to maintain its value. Under the leadership of Dr. Kemmerer, the monetary system has been reorganized again this year and is improving. And Brazil, the last of the ten, is considering the stabilization of the milreis at its current figure of about twelve cents.
>
> In the countries not yet on a gold basis, therefore, stabilization is approximately achieved. The condition of international exchange to-day is better than at any time in the past six years.

But there is still much to be done, the New York *Journal of Commerce* insists. Outside pressure compelled Germany to reform, "but in the case of her neighbors, lack of external compulsion has made it very difficult to overcome the internal political obstacles that are always encountered by Governments confronted with hard tasks and financial rehabilitation." All honest efforts to stabilize currency bring their trials and tribulations. So it is held to be very probable "that 1927 will prove to be a year which will provide severe tests of the good faith and determination of Europe to fulfil promises that have been previously made":

> The months ahead may prove to be a period of rather painful probation for many countries. They will certainly bring losses and costly readjustments to industry. Taxes will be heavy and can not be escaped as heretofore by the gateway of inflation. Export premiums will disappear as currencies are stabilized, orders will fail, unemployment will increase, and demands upon Governments consequently will grow as revenues tend to diminish.
>
> Belgium is already tasting the after-effects of stabilization, France is sampling it in advance, and Italy is doing likewise. If the governing authorities of these three



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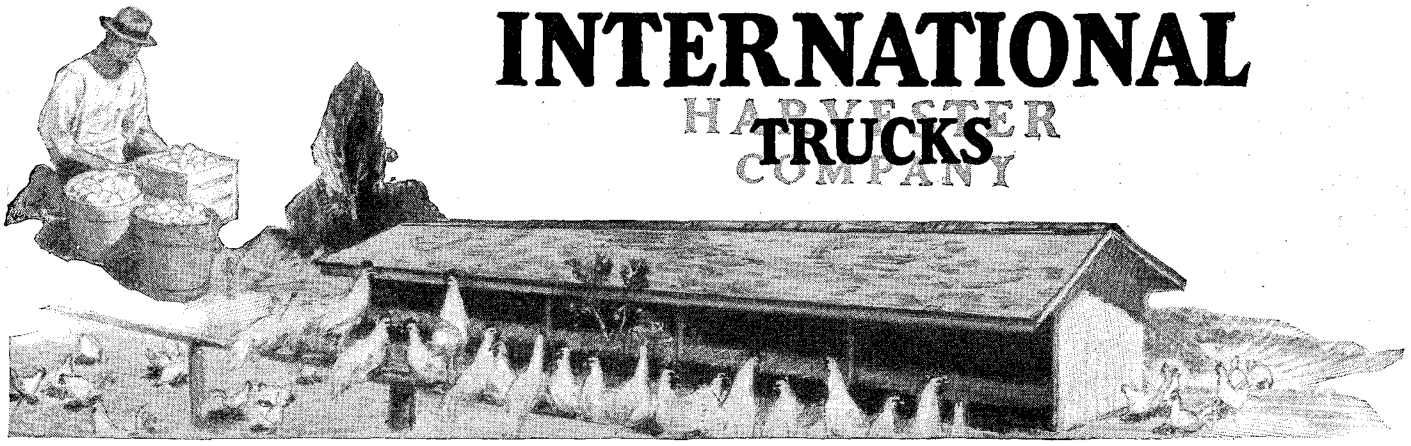

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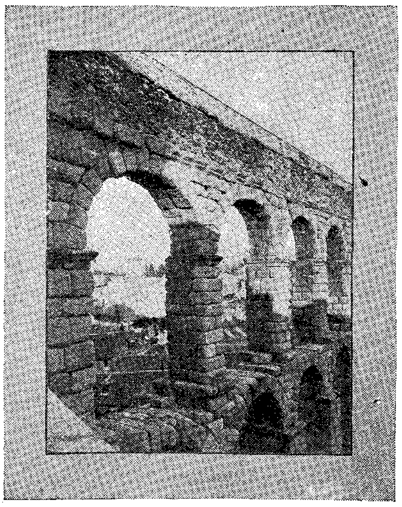

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

countries are prepared to insist upon the relentless execution of financial reform measures, the year 1927 will end with the greater part of Europe reestablished upon a solid, stable, peace-time basis that will make it possible to take stock of the future, to develop international trade by negotiating definitive commercial treaties and to fix taxes and import duties on the basis of predictable price-levels and dependable exchanges.

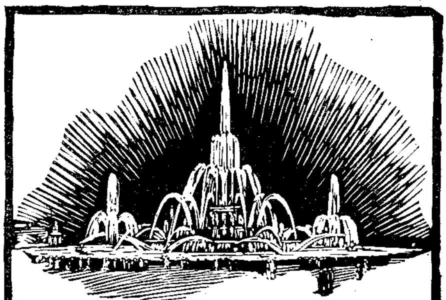
ELECTRICITY GROWING CHEAPER

THE recent cut in the electric service rates of the Brooklyn Edison Company is taken by several eastern newspapers as symptomatic of the falling cost of electricity in this country. It is also, says the New York *Times*, significant "of the steady march of operating economies in the electrical industry." This paper recalls that in his last annual report the Secretary of Commerce pointed out that because of these economies, "while the electrical output of the country's fuel-burning central stations increased 67 per cent. in the past five years, the fuel used, we are told, increased less than 15 per cent." During these five years the coal consumed per kilowatt hour dropt from three pounds to a little over two pounds. That, it is observed, "means a saving of more than eleven million tons of coal a year." Turning to the rate policies of the public utilities, the New York paper says they "have often found in practise that lower rates mean increased consumption, which in turn results in decreased costs and larger profits." The point is also made that:

> Electrical public utilities have been under attack from one quarter or another on various counts, such as holding company practise, excessive profits, inequitable rates. Many of them have countered by customer-ownership campaigns, a more enlightened attitude toward the public, and, as in this case, the *argumentum ad hominem* of low rates.

"The cost of electricity is moving down in many sections of the country," comments *The Wall Street News*, which continues:

> With each cut comes an increase of consumption, and if the process can be carried far enough, the time will arrive when we will all live, move, and have our being by means of electric power. The Hydro in Ontario has come close to bringing the "electrical age" to full bloom in many localities by reason of exceedingly low costs to buyers, but thoughtful taxpayers sometimes wonder whether service is not really considerably more expensive than the bills reveal. When privately owned producing units on this side of the border reduce their charges, it must be realized that the economies of the situation are sound. No company is selling energy at any price without making a reasonable profit.



Chicago

is adding to its park system a memorial fountain with 73 jets of water, reaching a height of 90 feet and rivaling in beauty the fountains of Versailles. It will be magnificently illuminated, of course—and all power furnished by this company.

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SIX BILLIONS FOR BETTER RAILROADS

THE enormous sum of $6,071,658,000 will have been spent by the railroads of this country for new equipment, improvements and additions to property in the eight years following the end of Federal control. The big year was 1923, when over a billion dollars was spent in this way. The estimate for 1927 is not far below this sum, being about $875,000,000. This, of course, does not include current repairs and necessary maintenance work. The Bureau of Railway Economics thus lists the expenditures since 1920:

1920	$653,267,000
1921	557,035,000
1922	429,273,000
1923	1,059,149,000
1924	874,743,000
1925	748,191,000
1926 (estimate)	875,000,000
1927 (estimate)	875,000,000
Total	$6,071,658,000

Expenditures of this kind, we read in *Railroad Data*, a railway publicity sheet, may be divided into two main groups: equipment consisting mainly of cars and locomotives; and railroad way, structures or fixt properties. We are told that:

> About 40 per cent. of the appropriations for 1927 will go toward the purchase of equipment, and 60 per cent. for roadway, etc. In other words, from 330 to 370 million dollars will go for cars and locomotives and their accessories this year, while the balance will probably be devoted to increasing those facilities which promote the more intensive use of equipment.
>
> During the year 1926 more new railway mileage was built than in any year in the last decade. According to information now available, construction of this character will be continued this year at a still faster rate. It is expected that the railroads as a whole will spend more than $75,000,000 during 1927 for the construction of more than 1,000 miles of new line.
>
> The budget this year also contemplates a considerable amount of second-track construction. It is estimated that 600 miles of second and other multiple main tracks will be constructed at an expenditure of more than $50,000,000. New and enlarged freight classification yards will take something like $60,000,000; about $10,000,000 will be spent for passenger stations and $15,000,000 for freight stations, a total of $85,000,000 for new terminal facilities.
>
> Estimates call for a 25,000,000-dollar expenditure for shops, with an additional $10,000,000 for shop equipment.
>
> With the increase in the load of the average train, each stop destroys the possibility of a larger number of ton-miles; and a new and higher value is placed upon those facilities which eliminate stops and help the railroads to intensify the productiveness of each train. Hence, 1926 saw the largest installation of automatic block-signaling in the history of American railroads—approximately 5,000 miles; and the probability is that this record will be approximately duplicated during the year 1927. Probably 15 to 20 million dollars will be invested in automatic signaling, interlockers, etc., during the current year.
>
> The separation of grades within the limits of cities, and also in the open country, is another important roadway facility for which increasing demands are being made from year to year. Nearly $50,000,000 will be spent for this purpose alone during 1927.
>
> The roads are expected to spend approximately 100 million dollars for a wide variety of miscellaneous improvements, such as new bridges, modern water stations, elevators, reconstruction of tunnels, improvements to coal and freight yards.

Among the larger railroad appropriations for new mileage, we read in the New York *Times*, "are those of the St. Louis-San Francisco, amounting to $9,300,000, for the construction of a line near Birmingham, Alabama, and the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola line, which it recently acquired. Another large project is that of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy which, through its subsidiary, the Colorado & Southern, obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission late last year to build 200 miles of line in western Texas, estimated to cost $6,000,000."

$1,800 IN THE COUNTRY EQUALS $3,000 IN TOWN

IN COMPARING purchasing power of farmers and city-dwellers, one important fact is generally overlooked, contends *Advertising and Selling* (New York), namely, that "to live on the same standard as the farmer, the city family must have an income that is two-thirds larger than that of the farmers." As the basis for this assertion it is noted that the United States Department of Agriculture recently made a survey, "the results of which proved that an $1,800 cash income on the farm is as good as a $3,000 income in the city." As the editor of the advertising fortnightly reminds us:

> A study of the living expenses of 2,886 typical farm families in several widely separated States was made. It was found that these expenses averaged about $1,600 per family. This $1,600 included $684 worth of goods raised on the farm, or provided by the farm, such as food, fuel, and housing. In other words, about two-fifths of the expenses of each farm family are secured from the farm in the form of goods. To pay their expenses, these typical farm families had to have a cash income of only about $900.
>
> This is a fact about the farm market that is steadily overlooked. We are always comparing city incomes with farm incomes, to the disadvantage of the latter. We forget that the urban family with an income of $3,000, which is a typical city income, is no better off than the farmer whose cash income is only three-fifths of that figure. The city man's income is gross. From it must be deducted food, rent, fuel and other items, for a large part of which the farmer does not have to make a cash outlay.
>
> It may, therefore, be inferred from the Department of Agriculture's figures that if a farmer has a cash income of $1,800, it gives him the same buying power that the city man has with a $3,000 income. With his elemental necessities largely provided directly from the farm, the farmer's family can use most of its cash income to buy conveniences, comforts, and luxuries.

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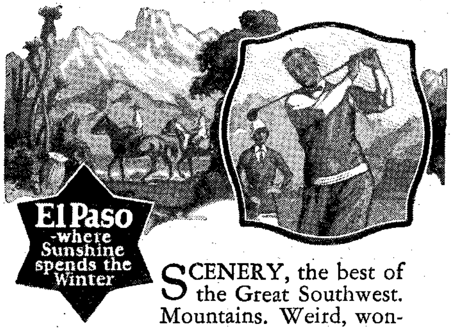
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 19.—President Calles of Mexico announces that he will not submit the question of the constitutionality of the alien land and oil laws to arbitration, but that he is not adverse to arbitration of "the effect of the application of these laws."

The former Empress Charlotte Amelie, whose husband Maximilian was placed on the throne set up in Mexico by Napoleon III, dies in her palace just outside Brussels, in her eighty-seventh year.

January 20.—Spanish priests and nuns are reported driven out of Foochow by Chinese mobs and insulted and threatened by Chinese fanatics when they reach Amoy. One hundred and twenty women leave Foochow for safer places.

January 21.—The period of grace granted to foreigners in which to comply with Mexico's alien land law comes to an end.

January 22.—Capt. Ricciotti Garibaldi and Colonel Macia are convicted in a Paris court in connection with the Catalan conspiracy against Spain, and are fined and sentenced to two months in prison.

Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Nicaraguan Liberal leader, says he will relinquish his claims to the Presidency if a man suitable to the Nicaraguan people is chosen at a general election, by the mediation of foreign Powers or by the disinterested members of Congress.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 foreigners have agreed to comply with the alien land law, it is announced in Mexico City, Mexico.

Acting Chancellor Wilhelm Marx accepts the task of forming a new German Cabinet.

January 23.—Most of the British women and children elect to remain in Foochow, China, says a dispatch from that city.

January 24.—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government, says "there will be no peace in China until the Nationalist Government has triumphed over the whole country."

January 25.—The French Government announces the "de facto" stabilization of the franc, and that it will maintain the franc at its present level of between 122 and 123 to the pound, or about 25 to the dollar.

Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war-lord, announces that if the Powers intervene in China, the North and South will unite in a general anti-foreign uprising.

DOMESTIC

January 19.—Helmer H. Bryn, Norwegian Minister to Washington since 1910, has been recalled from his post, it is made known.

January 20.—Col. Frank L. Smith, Senatorial appointee and also Senator-elect from Illinois, is barred at the door of the Senate by a vote of 48 to 33, and his eligibility is referred to a committee.

A bill to repeal the anti-cigaret law is passed by the Kansas House of Representatives, 83 to 35. The measure

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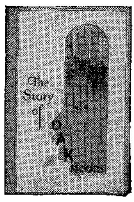
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now goes to the State Senate, which passed a similar bill two years ago.

The House passes and sends to the Senate the $357,000,000 Army appropriation bill, which includes provision for a standing force of 118,750 men.

In receiving Dr. Don Alejandro Cesar, the new Nicaraguan Minister, President Coolidge says that the United States has no desire to influence or dictate the internal affairs of Nicaragua, and "desires the independence and prosperity of every Central American republic."

Senator Smoot introduces a bill to permit the Government to lend directly to the holders of soldier bonus certificates.

January 21.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably, 13 to 3, the Robinson resolution favoring arbitration of the differences between the United States and Mexico.

The Federal Government orders John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, back to his post at Peking because of the seriousness of the situation in China, and makes arrangements to remove all United States nationals from the danger zone.

Chief Justice Grafton Green of the Tennessee Supreme Court, announces that the court will not consider a motion to rehear the John T. Scopes case.

January 22.—Ten students of Baylor University are killed when a bus in which they are going to a basket-ball game at the University of Texas is struck by the Sunshine Special, a fast train on the International Great Northern Railroad, at Round Rock, Texas.

Seven people are killed by a gas explosion in a building at Point Place, a suburb of Toledo, Ohio.

The new McNary-Haugen bill is approved by the Senate Agricultural Committee.

January 23.—Ban Johnson, President of the American Baseball League, which he founded twenty-seven years ago, is removed from control by his club owners, who also repudiate all criticism of Commissioner of Baseball Landis appearing in the press as emanating from Mr. Johnson.

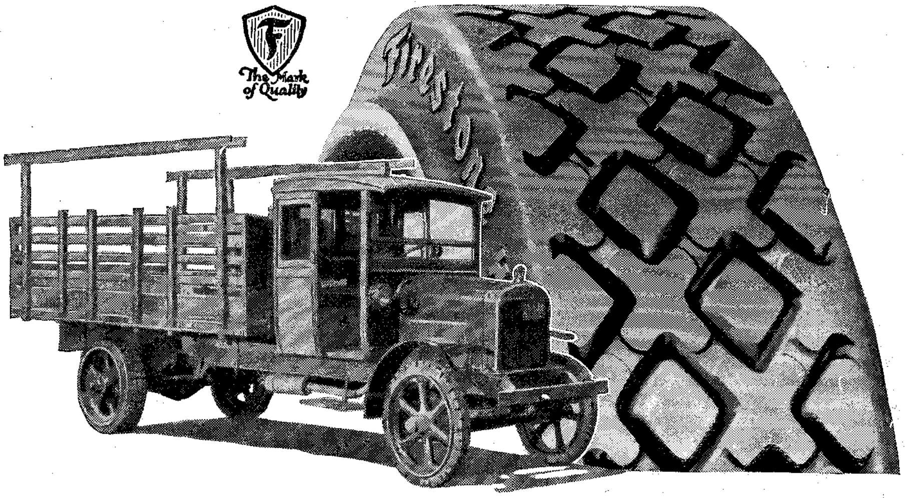
Saying that "protracted delay is dangerous," 100 professors of international law and political science in thirty-five universities urge that the differences between the United States and Mexico over the Mexican land laws be arbitrated immediately.

January 24.—The McFadden branch banking bill extending the Federal Reserve system indefinitely and regulating the establishment of national branch banks is passed by the House, 298 to 92.

The Senate rejects, 49 to 28, the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, former Ambassador to Japan, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

January 25.—Without a dissenting vote, the Senate adopts the Robinson resolution favoring arbitration of the differences between this country and Mexico.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reports favorably the Porter resolution requesting the President to negotiate new treaties between China and the United States in place of the present treaties, the new treaties to be upon a reciprocal basis.



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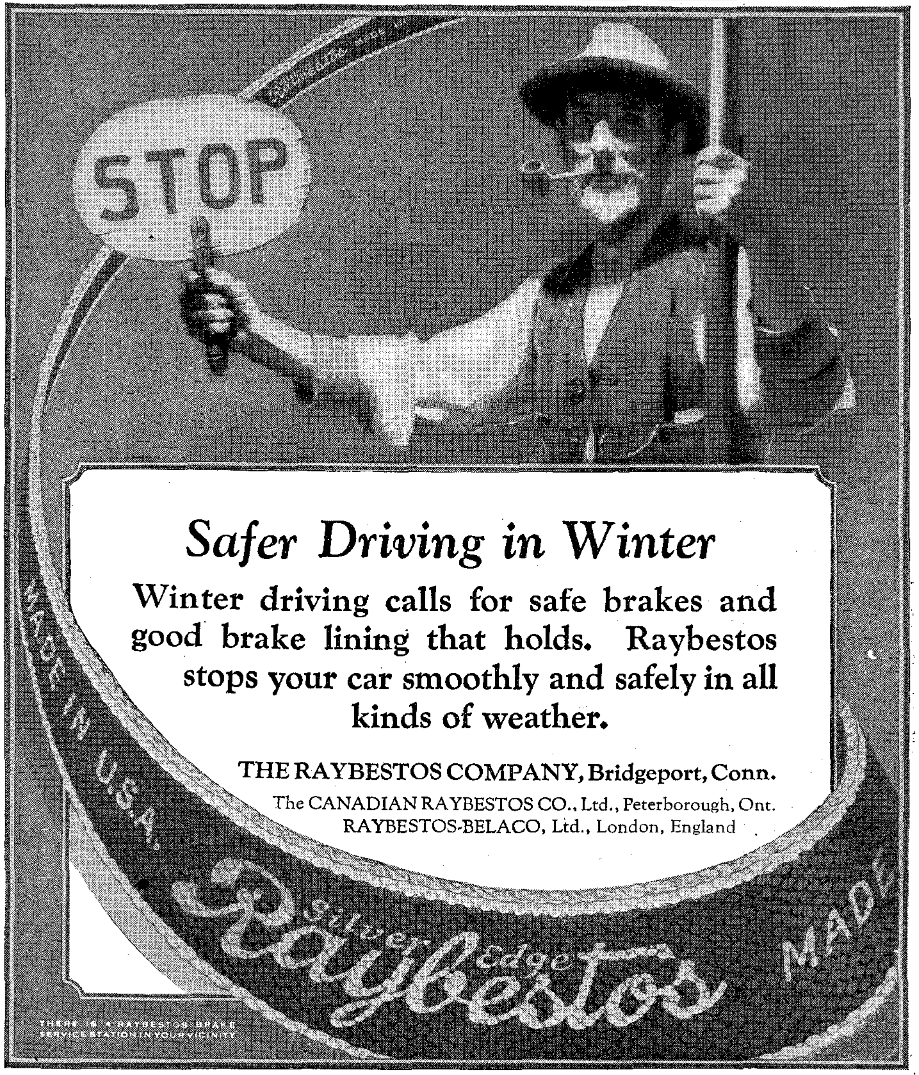
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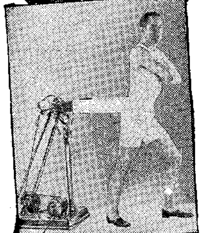

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

A. M., a. m.—"R. E. M.," Bethlehem, Pa.—The accepted abbreviations of morning or forenoon are *A. M.* and *a. m.* Those of afternoon are *P. M.* and *p. m.* Individual preference governs the use of capital or lower-case letters.

aren't I. —"M. S.," Helena, Mont.—In England the popular contraction of *am not* is, not *ain't*, but *an't*, and the *a* is usually pronounced as in *father* and *art*, as tho it were spelled *ahnt*. The English also have the contraction of *are not* as *aren't*, which, thanks to the national difficulty of pronouncing the letter *r*, is also usually pronounced *ahnt*. So, to the undiscriminating ear, the contractions *an't* and *aren't* are identical in sound. We must be generous and presume that it is not carelessness but ignorance on the part of the current young English authors that leads them to infer that *aren't* is the proper way of writing the contraction of *am not*—and no Englishman would write *ain't*, for that word, to him, is a sure sign of low breeding or worse. Unfortunately, the Briticism *aren't I* has found reception among the apers of the British in America. It is to be hoped that American editors will curb this undesirable alien. It has no authoritative standing anywhere, not even in England, and its usage is marked evidence of illiteracy.

brogue.—"J. G. B.," Minneapolis, Minn.—Inaccuracy in using the word *brogue* may be due to a misunderstanding of its definition. It is defined as, "Any dialectic pronunciation of English, especially that of the Irish people." One can not say, "He speaks with a German *brogue*," for German is not an English dialect. Irish, Scottish, and Cornish people, when speaking English, have a more or less decided *brogue*. In the United States we can and do refer to a Western *brogue*, a Southern *brogue*, a New England *brogue*, etc. But *brogue* being a Celtic word, its usage is generally with reference to the Celtic peoples, the Irish and the Scots.

Continental.—"F. L.," Lindenlea, Ottawa, Can.—The expressions "not worth a *Continental*" and "not to care a *Continental*" originated from allusion to the worthlessness of the "Continental" notes issued by the Continental Congress during the early part of the American Revolutionary War.

flubdub.—"M. C. S. A.," Hollis, L. I.—As generally used this word means "drivel" or "twaddle." It has a specific use in printing which is seldom heard to-day. In this craft, flubdub designates an insignificant stock ornament sometimes referred to as a "whirligig."

its, it's.—"J. L. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—The possessive of the neuter pronoun *it* is *its*. The contraction of the expression *it is* is written *it's*.

lot.—"Mrs. W. H. O.," Pensacola, Fla.—*Lot*, in the colloquial sense, meaning a great quantity or amount, is a collective noun and therefore when used as the subject takes a verb in the singular or the plural as the nature of the construction or the intent of the author may determine: a *lot* of money *was* in the house; a *lot* of persons *were* involved. The idea of the individuality of each person in what may be called partitive collective nouns (such as *lot*, *number*, *sort*) is stronger, however, than the idea of unity. Consequently, when such a collective noun embraces people, rather than things, the idea of plurality usually predominates, and the verb is in the plural.

name and address.—"W. E. C.," New York City, N. Y.—The unity of idea in such a nominative as *name and address* in the sentence, "Notice is to be sent to each creditor whose name and address is given," is so strong that it may be treated as a singular with perfect propriety if the speaker or writer is thinking of the subject as a single fact or single operation. *Bread and butter*, also *whisky and soda*, especially in England, *bread and milk*, are some other instances of singularity of idea expressed by compound nominatives. Grammarians get around these apparent violations of the rule that two or more nominatives connected by *and*, expressed or implied, require a verb in the plural, by stating that the real nominatives are not given, but would be such as *a piece* of bread and butter, *a drink* of whisky and soda, *a dish* of bread and milk, and the like.

Of course, however, in the case under discussion the nominative *name and address* is redundant; the single word *address* includes name and the place of residence.

who is, who are.—"I. M. W.," Tampa, Fla.—To determine the antecedent of the relative pronoun *who* in the sentence, "John is one of the few real estate men who (is, are) successful," is impossible until the speaker or writer explains what he means. If the intent is that there are only a few real estate men under consideration, and of that number John has been successful, the antecedent of *who* is *one*, and the singular verb *is* is required. But if the intent is that some few real estate men, including John, have been successful, the antecedent of *who* is *men* and the plural verb *are* is required. It is always wise to avoid such constructions; in this case by substituting either, "Of the few real estate men, John is successful," or "John and a few other real estate men are successful," as the intent may be.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Immune to Torture.—A writer of popular songs is said to be deaf. It seems a very unfair advantage.—*London Opinion.*

Musical Haberdashery.—Sunday morning the choir will have special music and the sermon will be "Spiritual Sock Taking."—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Underwriting the Props.—A moving-picture actress has had her legs insured for a million dollars. To the film star, of course, this is mere pin money.—*Judge.*

Back to the Old Garage-Mate.—
COUPE DIVORCED YEAR AGO
REMARRIED IN SEDALIA
—*Head-line in the St Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Wrong Flavor.—Too much make-up is a sign of unrefinement. In fact, it leaves a bad taste in one's mouth.—*Amherst Lord Jeff.*

Keeping Proverbs Up to Date.—"Is Clare much put out at being jilted by that young aviator?"

"Oh, no. She says there are just as good birds in the air as ever were caught."—*Boston Transcript.*

Appropriate Trophy.—WILMINGTON, Jan. 7—When the news of Chief of Police Walter A. Hill's acquittal on charge of conspiracy to violate the Prohibition laws, reached town to-night, several hundred friends visited his house, expressing their great satisfaction.

A great bunch of red noses was brought in by a group of friends and presented to Mrs. Hill.—*Boston Globe.*

Unutterable Emotion.—"Now, then, what should a polite little boy say to a lady who has given him a penny for carrying her parcels?"

"I am too polite to say it, madam."—*Table Talk (Melbourne).*

Wants to Be an Angel.—Mrs. M. W. writes: "My little four-year-old girl said to me the other day, 'Muvver, how long is it to my birfday?'"

"'Not very long, dear,' I told her.

"'Well,' she asked, 'is it time for me to begin being a good girl?'"—*Boston Transcript.*

"Just as Good."—The grocer had just put a new boy to work, and among the other instructions was this:

"If you don't happen to have what a customer wants, suggest something else as nearly like it as possible."

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy, "Have you any fresh green stuff to-day?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."—*Forbes Magazine.*

A Trifle Wet.—Fair to-night and Tuesday. Not much change in temperance.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

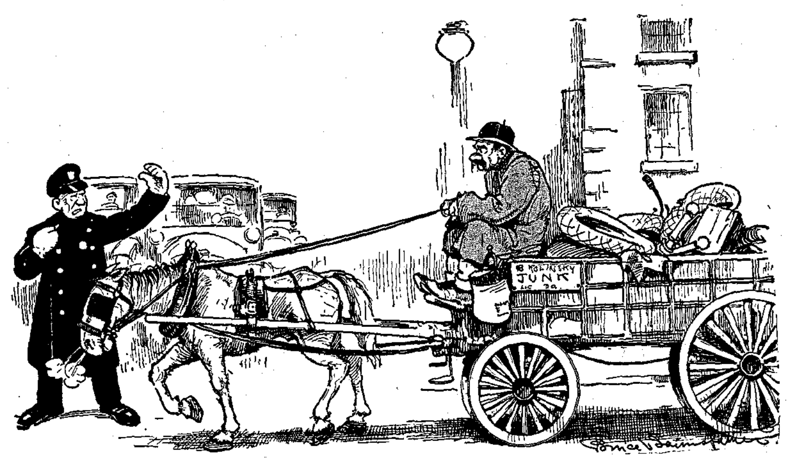
Shunning the High Spots.—"I heard you refused a job of president of the company."

"Yeh, there was no chance for advancement."—*Red Cat.*

Mixing His Cues.—Yesterday we heard positively the last one on our friend, the absent-minded professor. He slammed his wife and kissed the door.—*Denison Flamingo.*

Tender Flower.—"Well, Algy, I hear you have taken up walking as the doctor ordered. How does it go?"

"Seems a bit awkward at first without a windshield."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



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Hard-boiled Traffic Cop: "Come on, Ben Hur, the Romans is gainin' on yer." —*Life.*

Well Fathered.—Walter E. Clark and Nelson B. Clark, both of Worcester, were holiday guests in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Weir.—*Massachusetts paper.*

Breaking It Gently.—Mother (as Margery concludes her prayer)—"You prayed God to bless mamma, papa and grandpa, why didn't you ask Him to bless Aunt Jane also?"

Margery—"I didn't think it would be polite to ask for so much all at once."—*Boston Transcript.*

Booster Famine.—First Actor—"I can't seem to get a capable publicity agent nowadays."

Second Actor—"I know. All the good advertising men are going to work for the churches."—*Life, as quoted by the Christian Register.*

The Acid Test.—"Mr. Garvin," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed! How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor, hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him."—*College Humor.*

Showing Off.—Housemother—"How did you like Paris?"

Tourist—"Aw, they speak too much French there."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Vocational Evolution.—Police are investigating the sensational hold-up of John E. Boyle, Fairfield druggist, by three-armed bandits.—*Connecticut paper.*

"Bang Went Saxpence."—A Scotsman, invited to a golden wedding, was told that each guest would be expected to take a golden present.

He took a goldfish.—*Tid-Bits.*

Wonders of Machinery.—The modern telephone truck which you see so often is a veritable machine-shop.

The devices it carries include a boring machine for digging holes, a derrick for raising them, etc.—*From an industrial bulletin.*

Burning Words.—"My husband is very frank and plain-spoken. He always calls a spade a spade."

"So does mine. But I can't tell you what he sometimes calls his golf-clubs."—*Good Hardware.*

Formidable Enemies.—HANKOW.—(U P)—The British Council General Thursday ordered British women and children to leave Hankok where fighting between Chinese Cooties and mobs has made presence in the city dangerous.—*Georgia paper.*

The Fashionable Remedy.—
"Her countenance fell,"
Writes an author gifted.
No doubt she went
And had it lifted.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Rivaling Dante's Inferno.—
HEADLESS MURDERER IS
FORGIVEN BY HIS WIFE
First Meeting of Couple Since His Confession Is Very Dramatic
—*Head-lines in a McKeesport (Pa.) paper.*

Hitting on All Six.—Motto for motorists: Pedestrians should be seen and not hurt.—*Life.*

Another: Say it with brakes and save on the flowers.—*Judge.*

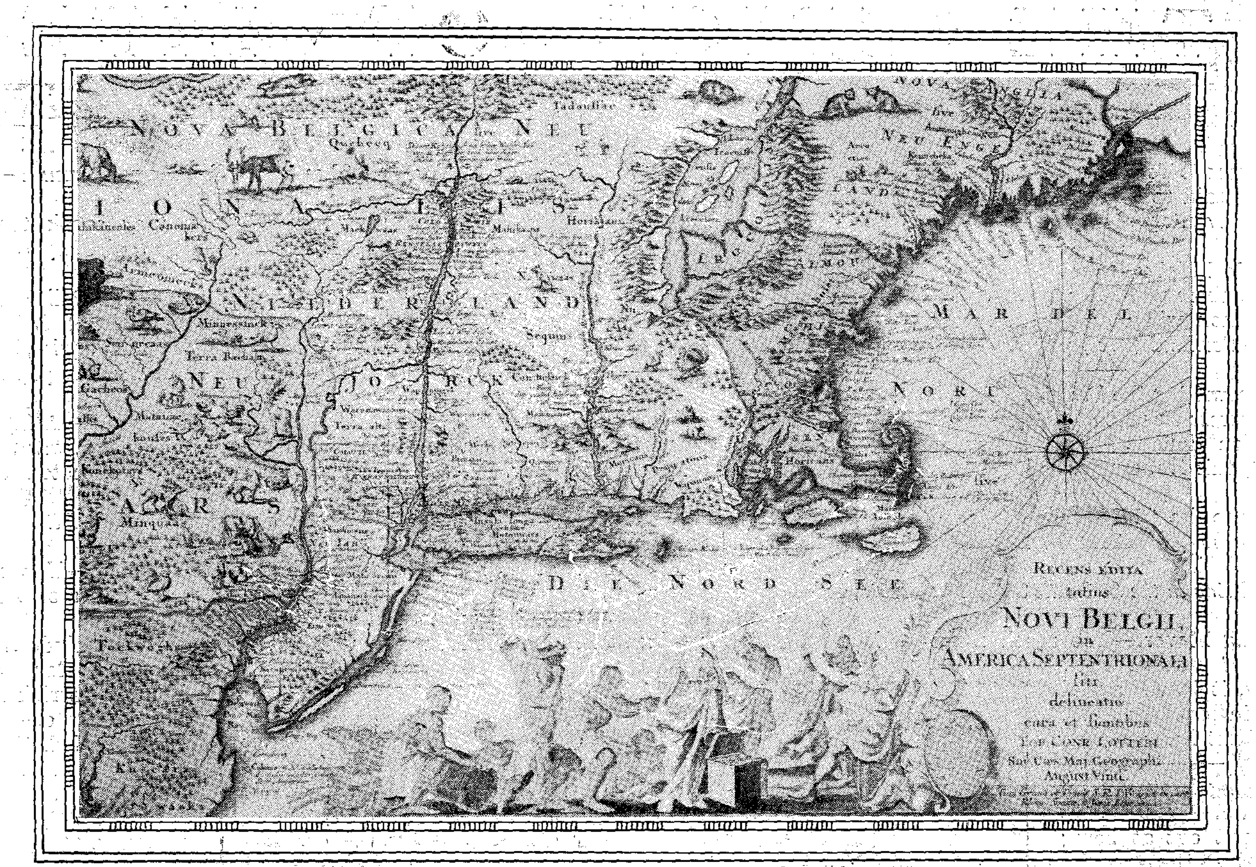
Don't kid about safety. You may be the goat.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Time saved at a crossing may be lost in the emergency ward.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

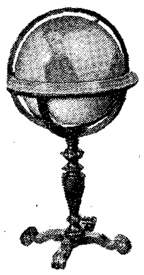
No domestic science course is necessary to enable a girl to make a traffic jam.—*Florence Herald.*

One pedestrian is killed in the United States every eight hours, a statistician says. That pedestrian must be getting awfully tired of it.—*El Paso Times.*

—*All the above assembled by the Boston Transcript.*


NOVA BELGICA
NIEU NEDERLAND
MAR DEL NORT
DIE NORD SEE
NIEU ENGELAND
Recens edita totius Novi Belgii in America Septentrionali siti delineatio cura et sumtibus Tob. Conr. Lotteri Sac. Caes. Maj. Geographi. Aug. Vind.

New Belgium, North America
as seen by an ambitious prince



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THERE was once an ambitious prince who had owned and lost a choice portion of that territory now known as the United States of America.

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This, therefore, he had done, labeling it New Netherlands, or in Latin, Nova Belgica.

It was easy enough in those days. Existing maps were collected and compared and the various renderings adapted to the maker's fancy.

One put Lake Champlain here and the Hudson River there, with the Connecticut River running almost anywhere in between. A capricious curlicue did nicely for Cape Cod.

The result was decorative indeed, as you can see from the above. But it is hardly to be recommended as a guide for the traveler of today.

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